

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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[PRAVDA 14 Mar]

[For press versions of Supreme Soviet Election speeches by Suslov, Aliyev, Grishin, Ustinov, Gromyko and Chernenko, see the Supplement to the 20 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, No 055, Supplement 005.]

SALT-II WILL HAVE BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE ON INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE

LD191507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Oleg Anichkin international review: "There Is No Task More Important"]

[Text] It is generally acknowledged that the conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT-II talks is of important significance not only for relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and halting the arms race but also for solving other major international problems. This is precisely how most statesmen in various countries throughout the world regard the significance of such an accord.

These talks have a long and complex history. Much time and effort have been devoted to drawing up an agreement, and none of those involved could deny that the reasons for the delay in reaching an accord must be sought in the United States, which deviated from the agreed principles for conducting the SALT talks. Back in 1973 a special document on the principles for conducting the talks stipulated particularly that new SALT agreements must be based on the principles of equality and identical security and recognized that attempts to obtain unilateral advantages directly or indirectly would be incompatible with strengthening peaceful relations between the USSR and the United States. Then the United States deviated from the 1974 Vladivostok Accord. The American side's desire to consolidate in a second agreement the right to attain superiority in strategic weapons and thereby to obtain unilateral advantages led to unwarranted delay in concluding an agreement.

Time and persistent efforts were needed in order to reestablish the talks on the basis of the principles of the equality and identical security of the two sides, without which any kind of agreement would be impossible.

The new agreement, if signed, ratified and brought into force, will be an important practical measure in halting the arms race and making the transition to actual disarmament. It provides for the limitation of strategic offensive weapons in terms of both quantity and quality and opens the way to a new stage in conducting talks to halt the creation of new systems of such weapons.

The entry into force of the SALT-II treaty will present a substantial obstacle to the further stockpiling of the most destructive and costly kinds of weapons through 1985. The realization of the second-stage agreement will in no way prejudice Soviet or U.S. security.

Judging by reports from the United States, realistically minded Americans support the conclusion of USSR-U.S. agreements curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear-missile arms race. Most Americans, as shown by numerous public opinion polls, consider that such an important disarmament measure would bring the country practical benefits.

Nowadays in the United States even those politicians who recently supported the so-called "tough course" in relations with the Soviet Union are speaking out in favor of a SALT-II agreement. The former U.S. presidential security adviser McGeorge Bundy noted in an article in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal that the SALT agreement could be the "greatest achievement in the history of arms limitation." In his opinion ratification of such an agreement will meet with the broad approval and understanding of the American people, since it accords with the fundamental interests of the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, it would be a mistake to think that there are no forces in the United States actively opposing the achievement of a strategic arms limitation accord.

The opponents of the agreement become particularly active whenever the possibility of its conclusion presents itself. They are a conglomerate of people representing high-ranking military, "specialist-theorists" on questions of strategy and such organizations as the "Committee on the Present Danger," and also some press media and journalists who are the direct advocates of the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex. They manipulate in its various versions the thesis on defending U.S. "national security interests." They shamelessly devise such things as nuclear war scenarios. Yes, precisely waging a war, not averting one. Everything shows that the opponents of detente in the United States do not care about the fate of peace. Essentially they are acting against their own country's vital interests, however much they expatiate to the contrary.

These forces, who operate in terms of the cold war, constantly put forward the same argument that the Soviet Union is striving to obtain superiority in strategic forces and that a new agreement would allegedly serve those ends. They are unwilling here to take into account objective factors of our time and the Soviet state's principled position.

It is well known that the Soviet Union is not aiming to obtain military superiority. It is clear that the very concept loses any point given the current enormous arsenals of nuclear arms already stockpiled and the means which exist to deliver them.

Opponents of a SALT-II agreement are attempting to block its signing or, if they do not succeed, to create a political atmosphere in the country and primarily in Congress which would substantially complicate ratification of that document. This is a significant factor. The current year could be decisive and, consequently, not much time remains. In the United States the election campaign is beginning--a campaign which, as was shown by the experience of the last one, could be used by the enemies of detente against the achievement of a Soviet-American accord. In any case, such was the position in 1976 when the then U.S. President lacked the political courage to take the decisive step.

Many Americans, including prominent politicians, want to block the opponents' efforts and to bring about not only its signing but also its ratification. Addressing the Arms Control Association, Senator E. Kennedy stated that to oppose SALT II would in fact be a "dis-service" to one's own country, would undermine its security and would virtually encourage a further arms race. This agreement is too important, he noted, to be made dependent on momentary changes in the political climate. Rejection of this agreement, he warned, would lead to the start of a new and even more dangerous spiral in an uncontrolled arms race.

The new Soviet-American SALT-II agreement could become not only a substantial disarmament measure. It could help vitalize other talks currently underway on a total nuclear arms test ban and on restricting the conventional arms trade, and also the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Something else is also very important. "...concluding a SALT-II agreement," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed to a meeting of Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug voters in Moscow 2 March 1979, "will undoubtedly have a beneficial influence on the international climate as a whole." This factor is of exceptional significance for the prospects of developing international relations in our time.

## IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON SOVIET DETENTE EFFORTS

ID201007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 1 ID

[Editorial: "Following a Course of Peace and Detente"]

[Text] The Soviet power has won itself the gratitude of all mankind for the fact that, under complex international conditions, overcoming the intrigues of aggressive forces, it sets an example of loyalty to the cause of peace and detente, concentrates its efforts on the solution of the radical problems of the present day, and consistently defends the interests of peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress. The world public rightly links the positive advances which have occurred in recent years in the international arena with the tireless enterprising actions of the Soviet Union, supported by the other socialist community countries, the communist and workers parties, and all peace-loving forces.

The land of the soviets has an important say in world politics, and it is therefore not surprising that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's vivid speech, full of optimism, delivered at the election meeting of the working people of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug should have been welcomed everywhere as a very important event of international life. It engendered unprecedented interest, gave answers to questions exercising the minds of statesmen and ordinary people. It contains a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present-day international situation, shows reserves which can and must be used in upholding peace, and reveals prospects for improving international relations.

In our day the task of safeguarding peace is again acquiring special topicality. The life of the present generation of people is overshadowed by the most reactionary forces of imperialism, which are pouring enormous resources and funds into the creation of increasingly destructive and barbaric types of weapons and nurturing aggressive designs with respect to peace-loving peoples. The position of the Chinese leaders, who have embarked on an unprecedentedly shameless piratical attack on Socialist Vietnam, merges increasingly with this position of imperialism. The perfidious, aggressive, great-power policy of the present Beijing leaders, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "...is now the most serious threat to peace throughout the world."

Those who bear the responsibility for their countries' policy must reckon with this conclusion, since the great danger of any form of connivance with Beijing's policy is now clearer than ever. The short-sightedness and perniciousness of this policy is obvious. The Chinese leaders oppose detente, disarmament, international cooperation and peaceful coexistence and are trying to set the Soviet Union and the United States against each other. Thwarting the dark designs which Beijing is nurturing in alliance with imperialist reaction is the duty of all peace-loving peoples.

The Soviet Union is marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the solution of mankind's most urgent, burning task--halting the arms race and averting the threat of a world nuclear war. It was with a feeling of understanding and great hope that the world public welcomed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words that more than 6 years' work on the elaboration of a new Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty now seems close to completion.

Life shows that each new step on the path of curbing the arms race meets fierce resistance from the most shameless NATO militarist circles. They have bogged down the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, are seeking emplacement of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in the FRG, and are frantically building up their armaments, complicating the European situation. That is why such paramount significance attaches to the task of extending detente to the military sphere.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech advanced a complex of constructive proposals aimed at achieving a reduction in the level of military confrontation on the European Continent. The proposals contained in the Soviet leader's speech regarding the provision of advance information not only of maneuvers but of all sizeable troop movements within the European region and of large-scale naval exercises if they are conducted near the waters of others countries which took part in the all-European conference met with a widespread response in the world press. Special significance attaches to the proposal that the states participating in the all-European conference should undertake to renounce first use of both nuclear and conventional armaments against each other, or in other words conclude something like a nonaggression pact.

Loyal to its consistent line toward insuring international security, the Soviet Union has again demonstrated its readiness to do everything to reinforce mutual trust among states. The important new proposals set forth in the Soviet foreign policy action program have become the subject of detailed examination in the capitals of various countries. The proposals, ideas and opinions issuing from Moscow in the first days of spring have aroused a surge of optimism among the broadest people's masses and have been welcomed as a good sign of the times.

#### TASS CITES VANCE'S REMARKS ON SALT II TREATY

LD192036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

["In the Interests of Peace in General"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] New York, 19 March--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, speaking in a television interview, talked about the Soviet-American talks on limitation of strategic offensive arms. He stated that both sides were now "very close" to concluding these talks and to signing a SALT-II agreement. At present there are one or two matters still unresolved in the talks, said C. Vance. If we manage to make progress on them, I think that we will be able to discuss the date of holding a summit meeting.

The United States and the Soviet Union are progressing in the direction of achieving the sort of agreement which would respond to their mutual interests, stated G. Vest, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, speaking at a conference in Jacksonville (Florida) of adherents of stopping the arms pace.

"Despite ideological differences," he stressed, "the United States and USSR are united by the main thing: The desire to survive in this atomic century, and consequently, to prevent a nuclear war, we are convinced that the Soviet Union is seriously aiming to reach a reasonable agreement on SALT."

#### SCHMIDT CITES 'FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES' OF SALT FAILURE

LD171308 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 17, TASS--FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pointed to the necessity of completing the talks between the USA and the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and ratification of the agreement on these problems. Speaking in Hamburg, he stressed, that SALT-II is on the whole of tremendous significance for the development of East-West relations. He pointed out that the West German side follows with great attention the current talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Helmut Schmidt declared that the failure of these talks would entail far-reaching consequences.

## 'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD162230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Viktor Anikin with Prof Fedor Mikhailovich (Burl'yatskiy), international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin and TASS observer Anatoliy Krasikov]

## PRC's Aggression Against SRV

[Excerpts] [Anikin] Good day, comrades. Letters continue to come to our program protesting China's aggression in Vietnam. We, writes (Bedlovskiy), a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, are filled with indignation by this barbaric act. We who lived through the war with Hitler's fascism understand the pain and suffering of the Vietnamese people. We fully endorse and support the statement of the Soviet Government which clearly defines the position of our state and people on this adventure. We demand the immediate cessation of military action. Hands off Socialist Vietnam!

The authors of many letters ask about the goals that Beijing set for itself in starting this inhuman war. We have asked Professor Fedor Mikhailovich (Burl'yatskiy), author of a famous book on Mao Zedong as well as other works on the ideology and politics of China, to reply to this question. Here he is:

[(Burl'yatskiy)] I think that China was pursuing several goals in carrying out its predatory attack on Socialist Vietnam. The first consisted of attempts to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees; attempts to dictate China's will to the Vietnamese people, and attempts to subordinate Vietnamese policy to its influence. Now it is quite obvious that China did not achieve these aims and cannot achieve them. The Vietnamese people fought for their liberation against the French imperialists and against American aggression, and they are now defending and will continue to defend their independence in the struggle against the ruling circles in Beijing.

The second goal sought by the Chinese leaders is to proclaim their right to influence Southeast Asia. They have considered Southeast Asia to be their sphere of influence for a long time and try to dictate their will to all states situated in that region. But the Chinese leaders have not succeeded and will not succeed in achieving this goal, either, for not only the Vietnamese people but also the people of Kampuchea and other peoples in Southeast Asia will defend their independence and fight against any aggressor to the end with full determination.

And there is one more goal--and perhaps not the least in importance--pursued by the Chinese leaders in their incursion into Vietnamese territory, their predatory aggression against the Vietnamese people. This goal is to try to intensify the confrontation of the great powers, to introduce disorder into international affairs and to torpedo the relaxation of international tension. The Chinese leaders are demonstrating with their incursion into Vietnam their readiness to go to the limit in their campaign against the policy of detente, in their campaign against the Soviet Union and against other socialist countries. They have demonstrated to the reactionary circles of the West that they are ready to not only conduct what they call a way of ink but to carry out various kinds of aggressive activity.

Likewise, this goal which the Chinese leadership set for itself is unattainable. There are objective trends in modern international evolution which demand the relaxation of international tension and the development of cooperation between states with different social structures, and no power will succeed in ruining the policy of detente, which has gained the full recognition of all progressive peoples and all politicians with any degree of common sense.

[Anikin] Fedor Mikhailovich, the Beijing leadership has recently been saying that in unleashing their aggression against Vietnam they achieved some kind of concrete results and, therefore, they say, they will withdraw their troops from Vietnamese territory. Is this so?

[[Burliyatskiy]] At the moment, in certain sectors of the front, a withdrawal of troops is in fact underway, while in other sectors of the front military activity is continuing. Thus it is difficult to give a definite reply to the question of whether or not Beijing fully intends to withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory in the near future or if it is simply a matter of regrouping its forces as a result of the blows being inflicted on the Chinese Army by the Vietnamese Armed Forces. If we make a comparison of the armed forces--and especially from the point of view of morale connected with the understanding of the character of the war--the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese Armed Forces have demonstrated their complete superiority over the invading forces of Beijing. If you add up the pluses and minuses of the Chinese incursion into Vietnam, China has emerged from this war with a damaged reputation and a bloody nose, writes the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

#### West's Position

[Anikin] Speaking of the Chinese incursion, in my opinion it would be relevant to talk about the position of the Western countries. The mass media in the West--and in particular the New York TIMES newspaper--have pointed out that the U.S. administration knew that the incursion was being prepared. Not so long ago, Great Britain's secretary for industry, Varley, was in Beijing negotiating with the Chinese leaders, not just about economic cooperation, but also on supplies of the latest British fighter, the Harrier, to China.

[[Burliyatskiy]] China's aggressive war against Vietnam has provoked universal condemnation, not only from the socialist countries, the communist and national-liberation movements and all the progressive forces, but also from many politicians in the Western world. At the same time, spokesmen for the ruling circles in the United States and several NATO countries have adopted a restrained or ambiguous stance, clearly encouraging the Chinese leaders not only to implement but even to pursue this adventure further. Here it must be noted that as the Chinese adventure began to falter, symptoms began to appear of a new view, not just of this aggressive war by Beijing against the Vietnamese people, but of the overall nature of the current Chinese foreign policy. As an example, I will refer to an article published not so long ago in NEWSWEEK, entitled "Self-Delusion." The author, Andrew Nagorski, a journalist who is quite well-known in the West, writes that the Western leaders are basing their attempts to establish contacts with China on one important premise--that Beijing is irrevocably devoted to the idea of economic modernization. But is this premise correct, the observer asks, this premise on which the West is basing its policy toward the new China? And he concludes that although everything that is now happening by no means proves that the West should have nothing to do with China, the indeterminate future program of modernization and China's incursion into Vietnam certainly suggest that the benefits and advantages of establishing relations with China may not be so great as they once seemed.

Many bourgeois Western ideologists and politicians are also starting to ponder more and more about the overall and main thrust of China's foreign policy. Like the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union has long been warning the entire world public opinion that China's foreign policy is directed against the relaxation of international tension and that it is a threat not just to this or that country but that it is a real and growing threat to the entire cause of peace and the entire cause of the security of the peoples. And the Chinese incursion into Vietnam has fully borne this out. This is no local conflict, no private problem. It is a manifestation on the world arena of a great-power, hegemonistic, aggressive foreign policy course which is equally dangerous to the peoples of Southeast Asia, the Asian peoples as a whole, and to all the peace-loving people on the globe.

Western politicians and ideologists cannot fail to consider this real lesson which China has given modern mankind.

#### Chinese Emigres in U.S.

[Anikin] In our last broadcast a point of discussion was the Huaqiao, the ethnic Chinese who live in the countries of Southeast Asia. Today, at the request of (Avdenika) from Moscow, and (Kuchenin) from Omsk, we shall talk about the Chinese who have emigrated to the United States and about the role which Beijing allots to them in the implementation of its hegemonistic plans.

Chinese immigrants began to arrive in the United States in the middle of the last century. The last decade of our present century, the 1960's was a period of consolidation of their economic and social position. To a large extent this was furthered by the policies of the U.S. Government, which began to soften as signs of a special course on the part of the PRC appeared.

Beijing devotes special attention to the Chinese bourgeoisie in the United States. According to data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, in 1972 there were more than 13,000 firms in the United States which belonged to the Huaqiao, which produced a total income of about \$1.5 million [as heard]. In the United States there are about 15,000 highly qualified technical specialists among the Chinese. An analogous situation is taking shape in American science. The number of Huaqiao engaged in scientific work in the United States reached, 7,000 in 1976. The changes in U.S. immigration legislation in the 1960's, and also the American-Chinese rapprochement, led to a sharp intensification of Beijing's influence with the Chinese community in the United States.

In 1955, Beijing persuaded an American scientist of Chinese origin, Qian Xueshen, to return from the United States. Subsequently, journalists nicknamed Xueshen the "Chinese von Braun" and the "father of the Chinese nuclear missile weapon." The great attention Beijing paid to U.S. scientists of Chinese origin is explained by the growing interest in the work, which is going on in the United States, in developing new means of mass destruction.

A number of organizations in the United States that bring people of Chinese origin together are engaged in collecting scientific and technical information, which is then passed on to the PRC. One organization, for example, is the (National Association). U.S. scientists of Chinese origin who are members of this organization are more and more frequently circulating between the United States and the PRC. Many observers are convinced that official Washington is behind these trips and has chosen this strange way to distract the public's attention from the fact that the United States is providing the PRC with information which has military significance. It is quite evident that the Beijing leadership is banking on the fifth column as an instrument for achieving its great-power aims. And today those who do not see this are de facto conniving with activity which is threatening the interests of the United States itself.

#### Property Return to Chinese Bourgeoisie

[Anikin] A group of listeners from Moscow, living on Sadovaya Ulitsa 3/2, who, unfortunately, have not given their surnames, is interested in the circumstances surrounding the return of investments and other property to the Chinese bourgeoisie, which were taken from it at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966. This decision was made by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on 26 January 1979. In essence, the decision states that the representatives of the nationalist bourgeoisie will now be paid back their confiscated monetary assets and that their former high incomes will be restored.

The point of all this is that at the beginning of the 1950's a nationalization took place in China, as a result of which the former owners of various works and factories were relieved of their posts. However, it turned out that, due to a shortage of qualified cadres, some of these former owners were appointed to take up leading duties at a number of enterprises and were paid salaries that were appropriate to their positions. But as a result of the Cultural Revolution these managers fell into disfavor and many of them were relieved of their duties.

Let us recall that there are about 8 million representatives of the prominent bourgeoisie in China. In spite of the insignificant number of these "Chinese moneybags" compared to the total population, they still play an active role in the life of the country. About 800,000 are at work in some of the largest establishments and enterprises, and of these some 300,000 are employed in the management apparatus. It should be noted that various privileges accrue in Beijing for those who have plenty of money. It has been made known to capitalists that they can count on the touching concern of the party and state leadership. This stands as a clear attempt to attract foreign capital to China in order to enable it to carry out the campaign for the four modernizations and, to a certain extent, to make up the insufficient funds for Beijing's excessively increasing military expenditures.

#### Carter's Mideast Visit

[Anikin] President Carter of the United States has completed his tour of the Near East. What were the aims and results of this trip by the American President? These questions have been addressed to us by (Antoshin) of (Ordzhonikidze), (Stelnik) of (Zamozhnoye) village in Poltavaskaya Oblast, and others. Here is international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Please proceed, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] The American President's main goal on this trip was to apply pressure for the signing of the so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. But before answering these questions fully, it seems to me that we ought to look at the situation in the Near East as a whole. In that part of the world, a new situation is now coming about, mainly under the influence of the events in Iran where the shah's regime, which for a long time served as a support for the United States in safeguarding its political, military-strategic and economic interests, has been overthrown. Saudi Arabia, too, has now begun a process of reviewing its orientation toward Washington. Until recently this was one of the countries in the region which not only delivered oil to the United States but was also a considerable factor in defending U.S. interests in the Middle and Near East. [as heard]

The fact that the Americans, when it suits them, are quite ready to abandon their allies to the whim of fate, is obviously causing concern in Riyadh and in the capitals of other countries which have blindly bound their policy to that of the United States and have become dependent on it. Such a turn of events, it is easy to see, had no part in U.S. strategic plans, in which a special role is allotted to Saudi Arabia. Everything that is now going on shows that the United States, and President Carter himself, are trying to stop the rapid development of this trend.

#### Carter's Declining Popularity

Besides this, there were other reasons which induced the American President to make this unprecedented trip to the Near East. The latest public opinion poll in the United States showed that the President's popularity and authority are now at the lowest level ever since he came to power.

[Anikin] But what in fact has happened? What are the reasons for this drop in the prestige of the American President?

[Anichkin] Several reasons can be given. The first is his failure in foreign policy. I have already spoken of the defeat of U.S. policy in Iran. Washington also put itself in an unsavory position when its actions were seen in effect to constitute approval of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. This position of connivance in China's treacherous invasion of Vietnam struck a blow at U.S. authority and put its intentions in doubt. It was not by chance that Forlani, the Italian foreign minister, recently said that many people in the West are now questioning the wisdom and prudence of U.S. policy. In the field of internal politics, the President also has many problems that could cause him a lot of trouble at the start of the presidential election campaign.

[Anikin] One gets the impression that at this time, in particular, Carter needs a political success in order to change the course and character of events in the world and within the country--events that are turning out in a way which is clearly not to his benefit.

[Anichkin] This is just what I meant. He wants to have a success--and an impressive success--perhaps even a dramatic one. The well-known American observer James Reston wrote recently that Carter's basic aim is to achieve anything he can, as long as it is not a complete failure--something which in his opinion would threaten a catastrophe in the Near East--and would do nothing at all to restore his falling prestige in his own country. In this light it becomes understandable what his intentions were in setting off for the Near East. Carter reckoned that he could manage to get the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations unstuck and achieve a separate deal between President as-Sadat of Egypt and Begin, the Israeli prime minister. Apparently he was also reckoning on the outburst of publicity which surrounded the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations at Camp David last autumn, held under the patronage of the American President himself. At that time, Carter might be said to have scored a certain number of propaganda points, but then he lost them when the completion of the deal became bogged down.

[Anikin] But surely, Oleg Nikolayevich, it was not only this problem to which the President's mission in the Near East was limited?

#### U.S. Presence in Mideast

[Anichkin] Certainly not. This was, so to speak, the first and most direct aim. Taking a wider view, Carter set himself the task of consolidating, if one may so express it, the U.S. presence--military, political and economic--in this area, which is exceptionally important in the strategic sense. The Americans have already been promised bases for their air force in Ezyon, which is in the Sinai, a port for the 6th Fleet in the Israeli port of Haifa and a base at Sharm as-Shaykh on the Red Sea. In other words, a settlement of the crisis in this region was made subordinate to the sort of solution which would be beneficial only to the United States.

#### Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty

But now I would like to return to the President's shuttle operation. Many political observers noted that this trip was very risky and could have ended in failure, which in the final analysis would politically damage the President personally. In the course of the negotiations, first in Cairo and then in Jerusalem, Carter proved the fact that there were difficulties in the path of the completion of the negotiations and the signing of an agreement. The impression was formed that the more As-Sadat continued to make concessions, the more disinclined to make concessions the Israelis became. They were asking more than As-Sadat was able to give them without risking the final undermining of his position in the Arab world, and also his political future.

The bone of contention, among other unresolved questions, is still the Palestinian question, the fate of the Arab people of Palestine. Without any account being taken of the rights and interests of the Palestinian Arabs, primarily their right to statehood, a just peace settlement of the situation in the Near East is impossible.

Reports have now come in that the agreement will be signed after all in the near future. Its contents have not been made public, and therefore one can only make suppositions about the nature and content of the Israeli-Egyptian compromise. Carter himself declared that, during his tour, all the components of an agreement had been worked out.

[Anikin] Oleg Nikolayevich, is it possible now to give any evaluation of President Carter's tour?

[Anichkin] Yes it is, but only a provisional one. Attempts are now being made, of course, to show that the President has succeeded in gaining a decisive success. But sober-minded observers recall, with reason, that this sort of euphoria occurred last autumn, too, after the Camp David talks. Then, too, a lot of noise was made about a decisive success. But how did it turn out? Up a blind alley, from which the U.S. President has now desperately been seeking a way out. It is possible the agreement really will be signed in the next few days, but then it will have to be implemented. This is where the difficulty may arise. In any case, the Washington POST wrote--I should like to quote here from a point in an article in the Washington POST--the treaty may indeed be signed, but later it will collapse because of the differences inherent in its implementation.

For realistically thinking politicians, it is now becoming increasingly clear that the problems of the Near East--the task of safeguarding the peace and security of all the countries in the region--must be solved on the basis of the resolution adopted by the UN Security Council. The only correct and effective way to achieve a comprehensive settlement is to have negotiations within the framework of the Geneva peace conference, which was set up especially for this purpose. The way of separate deals which the United States is actively pursuing, reneging on its own statements and on international agreements that have already been reached, will bring neither peace nor security in the Near East, but will only make a peace settlement more remote and could make the conflict situation worse and cause new sufferings for the Arab peoples.

#### PRESS COMMENT ON CENTO WITHDRAWAL OF IRAN, PAKISTAN

##### Failure of West's Bloc Strategy

LD191421 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov article: "Sentence on the Bloc"]

[Text] According to foreign agency reports, Pakistan has withdrawn from the CENTO military bloc. A foreign affairs adviser to the country's president explained that Pakistan, having in practice curtailed its membership of the bloc, will formalize this decision within 6 months. At the same time it has been announced in Tehran that Iran does not consider itself bound by the commitments imposed on it by CENTO membership.

The CENTO military bloc created in the Middle East by the United States and Britain has existed for over 20 years. Those countries used it for their own purposes, turning the alliance into the defender of imperialist interests and an instrument for fueling tension. An unrestrained arms race and annual large-scale militarist demonstrations--that was CENTO's contribution to the overall strategy of world imperialism. Some of its members took a direct part in suppressing the national liberation movement in that part of the world. An example of this is the punitive operations against the Oman patriots.

It is perfectly understandable that this activity on the part of the bloc--activity hostile to the cause of peace and the peoples' security--should have been sharply criticized by the democratic public of both the CENTO countries and neighboring states. The peoples resolutely demanded the dissolution of this military alliance. The bloc's activity was supported by the efforts of the United States, Britain, and Iran under the shah. The fall of the pro-U.S. regime in Iran has accelerated CENTO's inevitable collapse. To all appearances the same fate awaits this military bloc as another military grouping in Asia--the SEATO bloc--which came to an ignominious end in the past.

The peoples resolutely reject the bloc strategy imposed on them by imperialist circles and pass harsh sentence on it. And those who are now strenuously trying to push through the idea of creating a new military alliance in this region--some kind of METO bloc uniting Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia, to exercise gendarme functions against the Arab peoples--would do well to remember this.

CENTO Collapse 'Symptomatic'

ID191057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 5 ID

[Leonid Mironov "Commentator's Column": "The Disintegration of CENTO"]

[Text] The capitals of Iran and Pakistan have announced those countries' withdrawal from the Central Treaty Organization--CENTO for short. Iran is renouncing its commitments, an Iranian Foreign Ministry communique says, because that alliance is the instrument of Western countries and only defends their interests. A similar statement was made by Islamabad. In essence this simultaneous, coordinated withdrawal from CENTO by two leading Middle Eastern states is a death sentence for the military-political bloc knocked together under the U.S. aegis.

Created when the "cold war" was in full swing in 1955, it was first known as the Baghdad Pact. It consisted of Britain, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq--which left the bloc back in 1958. In 1959 the organizers of the Baghdad Pact renamed it CENTO. The United States was always in command of CENTO, although only an "associate member."

Iran and Pakistan have spent nearly a quarter of a century in the harness of this alliance, which was foisted on them. This brought their peoples nothing but dependence on imperialist states and a heavy arms burden particularly unbearable for countries which need to overcome backwardness and resolve acute social problems. Gigantic, multibillion sums were spent, for instance, by Iran on acquiring American weapons. And all this for the sake of the Near and Middle East interests of imperialism, whose aims were to stifle the national liberation movements in the region and to promote the implementation of a policy of neocolonialism and expansion.

The peoples' struggle, however, overturned the imperialists' calculations. A genuine people's revolution took place in Afghanistan. The anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution in Iran toppled the despotic, oppressive regime which had transformed that country into an object of exploitation and a stronghold for American imperialism.

The fiasco of the CENTO bloc, like that of the Asian SEATO 3 years earlier, is symptomatic. The peoples will not accept imperialist military blocs which flout their independence and basic national interests, whip up the arms race and create a threat to world peace.

## SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON ISRAEL

LD161420 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, March 16, TASS--Representatives of nonaligned and socialist countries have demanded an end to Israel's colonisation of the captured Arab lands and prevention of their annexation. The council is discussing the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

In recent months, as pointed out at the meeting, Tel Aviv has stepped up the implementation of its program to evict the Palestinian people from their native land in an attempt to confront the Arab peoples and all the world as quickly as possible with the factual inclusion of these territories into Israel.

Soviet Permanent Representative in the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy noted that Israel's policy actually constituted an attempt to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of their territory, their distinctive character, their sovereign rights, and to liquidate them as a nation.

The Soviet delegation again declares that the road to genuine peace in the Middle East is the road of a comprehensive and just settlement, collective search for such a solution, providing, as envisaged by the resolutions of the Security Council and the U.N. General Assembly, for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories, implementation of the inalienable lawful rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to create their own state.

## SOVIET U.N. REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS AFRICAN ATTACKS ON ANGOLA

LD201028 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, March 20, TASS--A Security Council meeting has been urgently convened at Angola's request to discuss the acts of aggression against it by the South African racialisists and violation of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Soviet representative Mikhail Kharlamov said that the aggressive actions of the South African Republic against Angola and other African states are directed at preserving the present order in the last strongholds of racialism and colonialism. They are as a matter of fact a component element of the barbarous policy of the racist authorities pursuing the aim of preventing the attainment of freedom and independence by the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. In face of a new aggression of the South African Republic against Angola, the Security Council, Mikhail Kharlamov said, must display firmness and take most resolute measures against the aggressor, including sanctions envisaged by the U.N. Charter.

## UN LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE HELD IN GENEVA

## Conference Session Opening

LD191248 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 19, TASS--The eighth session of the Third United Nations' Conference on the Law of the Sea opened today in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Its participants, representatives of 160 countries, will continue the discussion of the problem of using the world ocean and its resources, the discussion that was started over five years ago, of determining international law of the sea and will continue preparation of an all-embracing international convention on the law of the sea.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Protest on Pol Pot Regime Representative

LD192112 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The eighth session of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea opened today in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Representatives of 160 countries are elaborating a draft of a comprehensive convention aimed at settling outstanding problems pertaining to the regime of the high seas and the development of the biological and mineral resources of the world ocean. The conference is examining a broad range of questions connected with the regimen and width of territorial waters, shipping, international straits, the status of 200-mile economic zones, the outer border of the continental shelf, regulations for the international area of the sea bottom beyond the shelf.

During the first plenary session attention was concentrated on unilateral acts being prepared in the USA, the FRG and some other Western countries allowing private companies, in by-passing the conference, to start the development of mineral resources in the international area of the sea bottom, rich in nickel and other metals. The Group of 77 of the developing countries insisted on a discussion of this matter.

The delegations of the socialist countries, the Soviet Union included, supported the Group of 77. Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Sergey [name as received] Kozyrev said such unilateral actions can only make it more difficult to implement international regulations in using the sea expanses and their resources on a reciprocally acceptable basis. The Soviet delegation continues, as before, to strongly oppose any unilateral moves regarding the resources of the international part of the sea bottom. It will keep bending efforts towards promoting cooperation at the conference with the aim of working out a reciprocally acceptable convention on the law of the sea that would take into account the interests of all states.

In connection with the fact that the conference secretariat set apart a seat in the conference hall for a representative of the bloody regime of Pol Pot, overthrown by the Kampuchean people, the head of the Soviet delegation recalled that Kampuchea has been proclaimed a people's republic, that a legitimate government of that country--the People's Revolutionary Council, has been created and is operating in Kampuchea, and that only that government can represent the Kampuchean people at the conference.

UN BODY ENDS MANILA SESSION, DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

LD162358 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Manila, March 16, TASS--The 35th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Ocean has ended in the Philippines capital. The documents it adopted reflect the desire of most of the countries of the region to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and cooperation, to the elaboration in the United Nations of a strategy for international development in the eighties. As noted in the session's special resolution, this strategy should pursue the goals of observing the principles of fairness, equality and mutual advantage in international trade and economic relations in the interests of the economic and social progress of the development [as received] states. The document stresses the need of lifting the discriminatory trade barriers put up by the capitalist powers.

The ESCAP session approved also a resolution stressing the important role played by the state sector and cooperatives in the socio-economic reforms carried out in the developing states, in economic progress and enlistment of broad popular masses in national construction.

Of exceptionally great importance is the provision concerning the new international development strategy which was included in the session's resolution. It stresses the inalienable link between economic development and peace, security, disarmament.

A diametrically opposite stand was taken at the session by the Chinese delegation. The speech by its representative shows that the aggressive great-power policy of the Beijing rulers runs counter to the basic interests of the peoples, constitutes a direct threat to peace and security. However, all the attempts of the Chinese delegation to include in the session's documents ideas that contradict the interests of peace and detente have fallen through, and have, in fact, resulted in its complete isolation.

#### RESULTS OF JAMAICA CONFERENCE ON NONALINEMENT REPORTED

LD191714 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 19 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Kingston, March 19, TASS--TASS special correspondent Yuriy Ulvanovskiy reports:

The international seminar on the problems of non-alignment ended in the capital of Jamaica. It was held under the watchword of stepping up struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. It was held in connection with the preparation for the forthcoming sixth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana in September.

The participants in the seminar in a special resolution condemned the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam and qualified it as a manifestation of Beijing's hegemonism and expansionist policy, and as a glaring violation of the U.N. Charter and the principles of peaceful coexistence, and expressed full solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

The present leadership of China, the resolution points out, is against all proposals on disarmament and detente, and collaborates with member-states of imperialist military blocs. The reign of militarism in China cannot but arouse concern.

The delegates adopted the main document in which they expressed support for the struggling peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and greeted the triumph of the forces of progress in Afghanistan, Grenada, Iran, and Kampuchea.

The participants in the seminar ardently approved of the decision to hold the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana in September, emphasising a necessity of resolute struggle against the forces of reaction and imperialism which are trying to bring about a split in the movement of nonalignment, to push it off from the anti-imperialist positions. In this struggle, the document points out, the developing countries have a reliable ally as represented by the Soviet Union and other socialist states. All forms of foreign dominance, apartheid, racial discrimination and aggression were sharply condemned. The delegates declared for the establishment of a new, just international economic order, and for the introduction of a strict control over the activities of transnational corporations.

H. PIPER'S REPORTING ON SUPREME SOVIET ELECTIONS ATTACKED

LD191537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[M. Mikhaylov "Rejoinder": "Main Occupation: Slander"]

[Text] H. Piper, Moscow correspondent of the American Baltimore SUN newspaper, has already been mentioned in the Soviet press. Together with his New York TIMES colleague C.R. Whitney, Piper flagrantly slandered the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, declaring remarks made on central television by Z. Gamsakhurdia, who was found guilty of anti-Soviet activity, to be fabricated. In July 1978 the Moscow City Court upheld the civil action brought by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting against the two unscrupulous American journalists. The court was shown a videotape of the address given by Gamsakhurdia, who himself, appearing as a witness at the court session, unconditionally confirmed that it was identical. The American correspondents, in whose writings there was not a word of truth, were publicly shamed.

But, as the saying goes, a leopard will never change its spots. The other day Piper sent the Baltimore SUN an article on the USSR Supreme Soviet elections which have taken place. It is a lie from start to finish, full of truly animal malice against everything Soviet.

However, since we already know whom we are dealing with, this is not surprising. But we cannot pass by such unpardonable lies of Piper's as his assertions that there is not a single woman in high state positions in the Soviet Union, including the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the CPSU Central Committee, and that only Russians are leaders of the highest organs of power and Central Committee secretaries of union republic Communist Parties. Naturally, the American correspondent does not trouble himself with evidence. This is because he is standing the facts on their heads. He is counting on one thing only--the Americans' lack of information on the fact that the leaders of all the Soviet republics, including Central Committee first secretaries, are representatives of these republics' peoples. As for the public and state activity of Soviet women, who have long enjoyed equal rights with men, this activity embraces all fields of life, including at the highest levels.

But nothing stops Piper. For him every method is valid for the sake of achieving his goal. And this goal is to cast aspersions on the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The Pipers cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that these elections demonstrated the Soviet people's unanimity and their complete support for the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy. The results of the elections to the USSR's highest organ of power were a major event, revealing with unprecedented forces the superiority of real socialist democracy over the illusory and false bourgeois parliamentarianism and reasserting the unchanging and dynamic nature of the Soviet peace policy.

It is not in the power of any Pipers to prevent people in the West from comparing the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet with the composition of bourgeois parliaments. Take the United States. In the Congress elected in 1978 there are no workers and no farmers who live by their own labor. Congressmen from the ethnic minorities in the House of Representatives can be counted on the fingers, and the only black in the Senate has been deprived of his seat. In the American Congress only 17 of its 535 members are women. That is the "pluralism" of the multiparty society on which bourgeois propaganda prides itself. Capital is the main party and the master of the situation.

These figures would make anyone think: More than one-half of the deputies in the newly elected USSR Supreme Soviet are workers and kolkhoz members, one-third are women and more than one-fifth are young people under 30. More than 28 percent of deputies in the new composition of the Soviet state's highest organ of power are nonparty people. All the country's nations and nationalities are represented in the USSR Supreme Soviet.

That is the truth about life. It cannot be shaken by the writings of Piper or the Voice of America slanderers, who gladly seize on all kinds of ravings and broadcast them.

#### WASHINGTON'S MIDEAST POLICY RESURRECTING NEOCOLONIALISM

LD172036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev with report by Moscow Radio's U.S. correspondent Yuriy Soltan--live]

[Text] Recently many commentaries and assessments have been made in connection with U.S. President Carter's Near East visit and particularly with his talks in Cairo and Jerusalem.

You already know, comrades, that the aim of these talks was to speed up the conclusion of the Egyptian--Israeli separate deal. On his trip to the Near East Carter took a portfolio of American proposals. So far the essence of these proposals has been kept secret from the public, but it is already possible to reach some conclusions. We have Washington on the line; Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan is ready to come on the air. You're on, Yuriy Vladimirovich;

James Carter, the President of the United States of America, has reported at the White House to the leaders of Congress the results of his trip to Tel Aviv and Cairo, while Secretary of State Vance spoke of it on the Capitol at closed sessions of the foreign relations committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Although details of their speeches are not being reported, one can already talk about a lot of things with full certainty.

First, it is perfectly clear that under hard pressure from the United States, the final capitulation of Anwar as-Sadat, president of Egypt, has occurred. He embarked on the betrayal of the Arab people of Palestine, Having agreed to the vague formula of Israel and the United States that talks on Palestinians' self-government will be held at some indeterminate future time. He also embarked on a complete betrayal of the Arab cause, accepting the proposal that the Israel-Egyptian separate treaty will take priority over all other obligations of Cairo--for instance, in the event of new Israeli aggression against Arab countries, Egypt will in fact have to come out on Israeli's side.

The payment for compliance and betrayal has also become known here. The United States pledged--over the next 3 years--to assign an additional sum of no less than \$5 billion to Israel and Egypt, first and foremost, for acquisition of arms. It is symptomatic that both countries' war ministers are already in Washington, conducting their relevant talks at the Pentagon.

Having officially put forward the doctrine on defending its Near East interests, and primarily its oil interests, by force should it be necessary, Washington, aided by Israel and Egypt, is now clearing the path leading to direct American military presence in the region.

It is characteristic that both in the White House and Congress the talk is only about the importance of defending the interests of the United States, while the interests of Arab countries, including those regarded as the United States' faithful allies and the problem of peaceful settlement in the Near East as a whole, are forgotten.

We are facing a clear attempt to resurrect the policy of neocolonialism in its most repulsive form.

[Grachev] Could it be that the entire American public supports this policy of the administration?

[Soltan] Sober voices can also be heard here. Things have already been printed here concerning the unavoidable aggravation of the whole Near East situation, regarding the reality of a front of all Arab countries, not merely anti-Israeli and anti-Egyptian, but also anti-American.

It is also written here that Washington's current Near East policy, which has violated previous accords, can complicate U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, which is far from indifferent to the events taking place in the Near East. Sober-minded American observers say that the United States is involving themselves in an adventure, the dangerous consequences of which it is even difficult to guess at.

#### U.S. UNLEASHING LARGE SCALE ARMS RACE IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD191431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 79 Morning Edition P 5 LD

[V. Kobyshev article under rubric "On a Topical Theme": "American Gunboat Policy. Pentagon Creating Special Military Fleet for Indian Ocean"]

[Text] A year has passed since the most recent round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean ended. The last few months have made much clear to those who puzzled over the reason for such a protracted break. And primarily it has become obvious that Washington's persistent refusal to resume the talks does not stem from technical or tactical motives. It transpires that the very prospect of curtailing military activity in the Indian Ocean zone came up against U.S. strategic concepts which were oriented toward making more active use than before of the factor of force, including military force, in representing and protecting American "interests."

The events in Iran have shaken the military-economic structure which the United States had been erecting for decades in the Persian Gulf region. They have been regarded in Washington as grounds for reaffirming essentially officially and more and more baldly its claim to armed intervention in the Near and Middle Eastern countries. The United States intends to compensate somehow for the loss of Iran as an ally by throwing together new alliances in the Near East and, as has been announced, by building up its own military presence.

And these are not merely declarations. One report after another is coming in to the effect that the Pentagon has embarked on practical steps leading to an intensification of military activity in the Indian Ocean. The creation of a U.S. 5th fleet which, Washington calculates, is to operate in this zone is underway. According to reports circulating in the American press, an aircraft carrier, three or four destroyers, a group of auxiliary ships and several nuclear submarines will form the backbone of the 5th fleet.

The U.S. Defense Department, the New York TIMES wrote a few days ago, "is seeking a new and considerable naval presence in the Near East, including the creation of a fleet in the Indian Ocean, to strengthen American prestige in that region." It is pointed out that the 5th fleet will be largely based on the island of Diego Garcia. Military construction which has already absorbed hundreds of millions of dollars is expanding for this purpose. As for the airspace, it will be patrolled around the clock by U.S. warplanes.

This information is supplemented by reports that in the wake of events in Iran a kind of fire brigade called the "alternate action group" has been created in the Pentagon. It is instructed to elaborate for the President, the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff a plan of action aimed at preserving and strengthening the pretty shaky American military-political positions in the Persian Gulf region. It looks as though the 5th fleet is the first but not the last point in this plan. As we can see, Washington is responding in complete accordance with the traditions of American policy in these situations--with military force and a gendarme's fist--to the popular explosion which has taken place in Iran, to the long-ripe changes there and to the legitimate desire of that country's people to be masters in their own home.

The "gunboat policy" is aimed at Iran, the Arab countries and all the peoples of that region. That is precisely how it is understood there, which is attested with great cogency by Monday's statement by Indian Minister of External Affairs A.B. Vajpayee in the House of the People. The U.S. administration's decision to send to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region a U.S. Navy task force including the attack aircraft carrier Constellation, he pointed out, is directly at variance with the spirit of the UN resolution on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Everything proclaims that the U.S. authorities have adopted a policy of unleashing a large-scale arms race in the Indian Ocean. Washington is resorting to this in order to secure strategic military superiority in the Indian Ocean region and to impose its will upon the peoples of the region.

Reactionary propaganda clamors about the mythical "Soviet threat." The facts attest to the existence of a real American military threat. This is now clearly looming over the peoples of the Indian Ocean region.

#### U.S. ASIAN POLICY SHOWS ITS UNRELIABILITY AS AN ALLY

OW200547.Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 19 Mar 79 OW

[Leontyev commentary: "The United States Is Not a Reliable Ally"]

[Text] The forces of peace, national liberation and socialism have made new achievements in the world arena over the past several years. We have seen the world change and it is still changing. Washington must understand these changes and revise U.S. policies. Washington's foreign policy has been undergoing constant, agonizing reappraisal. However, generally speaking, those making the reappraisals are fettered by old concepts and ideas. Usually, only superficial changes are made. The new policies differ little from the old ones. The New York TIMES has written: As in the past, Americans still rely mainly on force to make the world suit their needs. Supporters of the new policies have simply failed to benefit from the lessons taught to Washington in Vietnam, Angola, Iran and other countries. Washington still believes that the U.S. is omnipotent, that it can impose its will on the whole world, and that it has the right to interfere in others' internal affairs and impose rival puppet regimes, U.S. arms, military groups and bases on others.

The basis of U.S. policies is not the peace and security of people of other countries, but Washington's own economic and strategic interests. Washington's policies are determined by the aims of U.S. monopolies and the Pentagon. The aim of U.S. monopolies is to insure the availability of cheap raw materials--primarily, the availability of oil--and the markets for their products. The aim of the Pentagon is to control strategic pathways and to protect and expand the regimes which the United States likes. Obviously, Washington's policies are directly opposed to the interests of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. Wishing to control their own natural wealth, strengthen their freedom and independence and enjoy peace and good neighborliness, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples oppose U.S. military bases and groups. This is why U.S. policies are being increasingly resisted by people of all countries and suffer one defeat after another, like in Vietnam, Laos, Angola, Ethiopia, Iran and other countries.

The New York TIMES has said: Gone are the days when the United States could set up governments to its liking. Under these circumstances, the U.S. ruling clique uses expediency to adapt itself to the new situation and sacrifices its own puppets in order to maintain its influence in this or that country. For instance, it junked Syngman Rhee, its puppet in South Korea, for he was extremely unpopular and too drastic in suppressing patriots. The resort to Ngo Dinh Diem, dictator of South Vietnam, was also futile. Under the instigation of the U.S. ambassador, Ngo Dinh Diem was murdered by his own military officers and plotters. The United States has also jettisoned several other puppets, successors to Ngo Dinh Diem, and other foreign rulers such as Lon Nol, leaving them in the lurch. In 1953, the U.S. CIA helped the shah of Iran to the throne. After his 25 years of loyal service to Washington, the Americans no longer took care of him when he reached a precarious situation. They turned to Bakhtiar and later withdrew support for him when he did not live up to their expectations.

Not long ago, Washington itched for normalization of relations with Beijing. So as to play the China card against the USSR, the Americans made an about-face on Taiwan's rulers. In this respect, the Washington POST has said: Due to the incorrect policies adopted by the United States, America's friends have the impression that Washington cannot provide them with reliable support after all. Of course, the point is not that the policy is wrong but that the economic order has been changed--the United States has abandoned its allies to protect its own economic and strategic interests. Washington chooses to follow the motto coined by a 19th century Britisher: There are no fixed friends or allies but only fixed interests in policymaking. Certain U.S. friends treasure their military alliances and treaties with the United States. But former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger has callously and shamelessly said: It is entirely incorrect to think you can achieve something by means of a certain treaty or by reliance on a big power. If we want to help you, it's good for you. If we don't want to help you, no agreement whatsoever will force us to do so.

Now, when Washington has acquiesced to Beijing's marauding aggression of Vietnam, many of Washington's friends--especially its Asian friends--believe that the United States is a most unreliable ally. DPA has reported: The Indochina shock has forced ASEAN members to look for new champions. World statesmen no longer believe in U.S. promises and have begun to ponder alternatives. Their only choice is a policy aimed at strengthening peace in Asia, Africa and the world, eliminating imperialist blocs and military bases, and stopping the aggression by imperialists and Beijing which threatens a world war.

As for the USSR, as in the past it will forever sympathize with and support people of all countries who strive for freedom and independence and for lasting world peace. The USSR opposes imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia, Angola, Iran and other countries and supports the heroic people of Vietnam who are resisting Beijing's aggression. It will do so in the future. We consider the common efforts of people of all countries the guarantee of victory in the struggle for world peace and freedom.

## BREZHNEV ADDRESSES AMERICANS IN BOOK PUBLISHED IN U.S.

LD170026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. publishing house Harcourt Brace Jovanovich has published the book "Peace, Detente and Soviet-American Relations" [O Mire, Razryadke i Sovetsko-Amerikanskikh Otnosheniyakh] by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In an address to the American reader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes: The book which you have opened is a collection of speeches and articles, or excerpts from them, connected with the problems of detente and Soviet-American relations from 1973-June 1978. Political speeches are sensitive to the test of time and not always can be presented for the second time in book form. The reason that our theme preserves its topicality lies in the sincere endeavor of thousands of millions of people for lasting peace and security, and in their concern for the fate of detente. The reason for these speeches and articles preserving their topicality lies in the consistency and invariability of the Soviet foreign policy course toward peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states regardless of the difference of their social and political system; the course toward detente, the course which is immune to any kind of short-term considerations.

I have no doubt, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev notes, that the majority of American people do not want either war between our countries or the cold war, which is fraught with the dangers of tension. At the same time, I admit that some of my American readers can be filled with doubts or even misgivings in connection with the genuine intentions of the Soviet Union. These doubts and misgivings, no doubt, are not linked with their personal experience. They can only rely on biased statements of journalists, persons called specialists in the given sphere and even certain officials. Such readers have been under the influence of political forces engaged in sabotaging detente. These forces have levers for influencing public opinion, they put them in operation actively and they present their own special interests as national interests.

They actively put obstacles on the path toward agreements between our countries in the most important questions of limiting the arms race and preparing conditions for the transition to disarmament. They see a danger for themselves and their plans in any steps which contribute to better knowledge of our peoples about each other's life and culture, the growth of their mutual understanding. They have managed to hinder the realization of the U.S. Government promise to remove the discrimination against the Soviet Union in the sphere of trade and credits. As a result, the Soviet Union has turned to other markets. Its trade with other Western countries has increased markedly, and U.S. foreign trade has suffered a loss which could easily have been avoided.

Reading this book, you can learn firsthand about the other side's point of view, in the spirit of fair play which is valued so much by the Americans. I hope that the collection will help you find an answer to the question about Soviet intentions around which--because of the efforts of those who oppose detente--there have been many distortions and fantastic fabrications. The intentions of the Soviet Union, its leadership and people are precisely as expressed in this book. There is no other parallel or secret, black book in our policy. The attribution to the Soviet Union of some other perfidious intentions in Europe, Africa and the Near East or in relations with the United States is nothing more than a method unworthy of political struggle. It has no relation to the facts at all.

The reader can follow in chronological order the Soviet efforts to reconstruct international relations in the interests of peaceful coexistence, in the interests of the peoples of both countries and universal peace.

He will be able to better understand the Soviet point of view on concrete international problems using the index. Detente has been and still is much argued about. In the book you will find our concept of this process of averting the cold war and achieving the transition to normal, equable and mutually advantageous relations between states. Detente is dictated by the objective conditions of the coexistence of states in conditions of the nuclear era. If we do not want to question the existence of civilization and mankind itself there is surely no other way.

The favorable historical heritage for the development of good relations between USSR and United States, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continues, can be added to the well-known imperatives and demands of the nuclear age. Our countries have never fought against each other, if one leaves out of the account the brief American participation in the foreign military intervention against the young Soviet republic. Neither one has any territorial claims against the other. The peoples of both our countries enjoy a very rich cultural heritage and potential, and take a lively interest in each other's spiritual life.

True, we are divided by differences in the structure of our societies. The United States is the major capitalist power, or perhaps you would rather say the major Western country; the Soviet Union is the major socialist country. An ideological dispute between us is inevitable, as to whose world outlook is the more correct, whose way of life is. Here the competition of the two systems is inevitable. But let us agree the dispute should not be solved on the nuclear battlefield. History itself will verdict on this matter in time, and we, each busy with our own affairs, will time cooperate peacefully on the basis of correct behaviour, mutual respect and benefit. Such is our point of view.

George Washington, the founder of your country in his Farewell Address, advised that conscience and justice should be observed in dealings with all countries, that peace relations and cooperation should be developed with all. The founder of our Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, put forward and substantiated the principle of the peaceful co-existence of states belonging to different sociopolitical systems; this was many decades before world detente appeared. This principle demands that states not interfere in each other's internal affairs, and should not resort to the use of force to solve disputed questions, so that normal, peaceful and businesslike relations can be maintained between socialist and capitalist countries.

Let us follow the behests of the founders of our states. I hope, says Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that the book will convince the reader that it is this very road which the Soviet Union prefers.

The foreword from the publishers, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, notes that the publication of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book makes an important contribution to the cause of improving Soviet-American relations. The leader of the Soviet Union, the foreword says, touches in the book on problems of decisive significance for all mankind. This refers primarily to the safeguarding of universal peace, the problem of nuclear weapons and the achievement of progress at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks, the need for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Near East and in other hotbeds of international tension. The whole book is permeated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's appeal for the intensification of detente in Soviet-U.S. relations, for the conclusion of mutually beneficial trade agreements, for the expansion of cultural and scientific-technical relations between the two countries. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book confirms the unchanging nature of the basic directions of Soviet foreign policy, which sets itself the aim of achieving a stable peace and international security.

## DEMCHENKO VIEWS CARTER INTERVENTION IN ISRAEL-EGYPT DEAL

LD161317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[P. Demchenko article: "Risky Game in the Near East"]

[Text] Leaving the Near East after a week of intensive talks in Cairo and Jerusalem, U.S. President J. Carter told journalists rather vaguely that he had been able to bring closer the day of the signing of a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. But he did add here that two or three problems still remained unresolved.

To judge by a Washington PCST report, he had in mind Gaza Strip elections, the timetable for an exchange of ambassadors and, the main thing, Israel's access to Sinai oil. The same newspaper notes that even if the treaty is signed it "will not lead to the elimination of tension between Israelis and Egyptians."

The question naturally arises: What compelled the U.S. President to undertake such an unexpected trip with very dubious chances of success? There is evidently one reason: To compensate at any price for the obvious failures which U.S. Near East policy has suffered recently.

Last September all the U.S. propaganda media were put into play to advertise the Israeli-Egyptian deal concluded at Camp David as a personal success for Carter. Under this deal it was proposed to sign a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel within 3 months--by 17 December--which would open up considerable opportunities for the United States to strengthen its influence in the Near East.

Carter saw himself in the role of peacemaker. His popularity in the country, according to the polls, increased somewhat, not least thanks to the support of Zionist organizations in the United States and other countries. The point is that the deal concluded at Camp David was very advantageous to Israel. In exchange for returning the occupied Sinai Peninsula to Egypt Israel essentially reinforced its seizure of other regions of the Arab East. The Palestinian lands (West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza) would remain under actual Israeli control, which would make it possible to accelerate the process of the Palestinians' ouster from these lands and their colonization by Israelis. It would also be easier to retain the Golan Heights seized from Syria, for the withdrawal of the biggest Arab state from the front of opposition to Israel would also complicate the struggle for the return of all occupied territories and for the establishment of justice and peace in the Near East. Naturally, the treaty would keep Egypt among the U.S. allies in the Near East, and this also gave considerable advantages both to Israel and to Zionist capital in general.

We have not even mentioned the fact that Israel would receive billions of dollars in "compensation" from the United States.

True, several issues remained to be settled before the treaty was signed, but in Washington they did not seem serious enough to present an obstacle. Egyptian President A. as-Sadat had gone so far in his concessions that a few more steps on his part under pressure from Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin were regarded as a foregone conclusion. In addition, sugaring the pill, Washington began deliveries of arms to the banks of the Nile and increased credits for the food Egypt needs.

But subsequent events erased the scenario elaborated at Camp David. The deal concluded there met with sharp condemnation from the world public, and above all the Arab public. [paragraph continues]

Egypt found itself practically isolated in the Arab world. It was even threatened with political and economic sanctions if it concluded a separate deal with Israel. The question of the application of these sanctions was decided in Bagdad at a meeting of Arab leaders. They drew up a whole range of retaliatory measures in the event of Egypt's agreeing to fulfill the accords reached at Camp David. These included transferring Arab League headquarters from Cairo, halting the credits granted by the Arab oil-producing countries, of which Egypt is in acute need, and so forth. In Egypt itself the separate treaty was assessed by many public representatives and even by responsible employees of the state apparatus, including a number of ministers, as a betrayal of pan-Arab interests and an attempt to place relations with Israel above the traditional links with the Arab and Muslim world, and as acceptance of commitments offensive to the Egyptians' national feelings.

In this situation, despite all Washington's pressure, As-Sadat did not venture to sign the treaty. The date 17 December is long past, but the text of the treaty has still not been agreed. The sides' positions have even moved further apart.

This fact alone serves as an indication of the serious blunder made by Washington's Near East diplomacy. The subsequent collapse of U.S. positions in Iran and the events ensuing from it can only be assessed as one of the biggest defeats for imperialism throughout this part of the world. Naturally it could not fail to influence not only the Egyptian-Israeli talks but also the entire development of the political situation.

"Six months ago," the New York TIMES wrote, "the United States had two powerful military allies in this region--Iran and Israel--and the prospect of acquiring a third ally--Egypt. "Now Iran has broken out of this circle. "The change of government in Iran," the Washington POST writes, "has undermined U.S. positions throughout the Near East and in Asia."

It is not just that the Pentagon has been deprived, in Iran, of the military bases from which it spied on the Soviet Union and of its gendarme in the Persian Gulf, while the monopolies have lost an enormous arms market and multibillion-dollar profits. The ruling circles of many countries of the region have now begun to view their relations with the United States from a different angle. Even some countries which only recently were Washington's allies have realized that a one-sided orientation toward the United States, massive arms purchases and "U.S. patronage" by no means insure the stability and firmness of a regime. Moreover, all this encroaches on a people's national dignity, which is of itself the embryo of political instability.

These new trends were manifested in particular during the recent Near East trip by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. The White House had sent him on his way with a very definite goal--restoring and, if he was successful, developing U.S. military domination in the Persian Gulf region following the Iranian revolution. Brown also proffered bait with respect to military bases and the creation of a military alliance on an absolutely new basis: an alliance between Israel and Arabs.

However, even in such countries as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, the Pentagon chief was greeted unenthusiastically. In Riyadh his request for a deepwater port to be placed at the disposal of the U.S. Navy and for a USAF squadron to be stationed at local airfields was quite resolutely rejected. This misfire became even more obvious when Prince Fahd--the leading figure of the country--decided to call off his visit to Washington. The attempts by U.S. officials to attribute this to Fahd's state of health were immediately brought to nothing by the Saudi ambassador's offer to provide free first-class air tickets to Riyadh for journalists who might want to ascertain themselves the crown prince's good health. [paragraph continues]

The rebuff which the United States received where it least expected one produced a disheartening impression in Washington: Journalists' pronouncements to the effect that a part of the Saudi leadership "had cooled" toward Carter's administration and that it prefers to keep on good terms with those Arab countries which oppose the Camp David deal, and to take a stance more independent of the United States, were confirmed.

As for Egypt and Israel, they expressed readiness to expand military cooperation with the United States, but the absence of a peace treaty and the longstanding hostility toward each other are hampering the creation of any military alliance. Thus, an Egyptian-Israeli treaty has acquired even greater significance for the United States. Without beating about the bush the Israeli leadership declared that it was prepared, in addition to fulfilling the role of imperialism's chief base in the Near East--which is what its country has been for many years already--to undertake the functions of Persian Gulf policeman. Tel Aviv once again recalled the Begin plan, put forward in June 1977, for transforming Haifa into a base for the U.S. 6th Fleet.

"Vying" with Israel, Egypt--in the words of Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH--put forward a proposal envisaging "more frequent calls by ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet at Egyptian ports and more frequent patrolling of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean by U.S. ships." Egypt is also not averse to fulfilling policing duties in the Arabian Peninsula.

At the same time, representatives of Tel Aviv and Cairo are letting it be understood that, since the events in Iran, their countries are of much greater significance to Washington than formerly. And consequently they must receive rather more U.S. military and economic aid.

Moreover As-Sadat, who has to keep looking over his shoulder at the other Arab countries and at public opinion in his own country, is hoping with the Americans' help to devise a formula which would present the separate deal as the beginning and a part of a general Near East settlement and which would reflect his "concern" for the Palestinians. Washington POST correspondent T. Lippman wrote: Many people in Egypt believe that "As-Sadat merely wants the kind of guarantees of Palestinian autonomy and of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories which would enable him to avoid accusations of having concluded a separate peace."

But essentially this is apostasy from defense of the interests of the Palestinian people in general, and in particular on Jordan's West Bank, and total abandonment of support for the PLO. Certain U.S. politicians too have just recently been trying to present the Camp David deal as part of a general settlement in the Near East.

Against the background of the events in Iran, Brown's unsuccessful mission, the patent growth of anti-American sentiments in the Near and Middle East and the drop in his own prestige at home, J. Carter took what was for many people an unexpected decision--to stake his all, to throw all his political weight behind bringing Egypt and Israel to an agreement. This decision clearly fits the framework of U.S. imperialism's plans to strengthen its positions in the Near East. While the aircraft carrier Constellation is heading for the Persian Gulf, Washington is examining a project for the creation of a permanent fleet in the Indian Ocean which has already been called the 5th fleet. U.S. General Haig has headed for Turkey, which he would like to force into assuming the role which until quite recently was filled by Iran. And in order to fragment the forces of the Arabs who are opposing U.S. plans in the Near East and a separate Israeli-Egyptian deal, Washington has tried to complicate the situation in the Arabian south. The Pentagon urgently sent warplanes, armored personnel carriers and tanks to North Yemen, together with hundreds of military advisers.

In these last few days Senator Jackson has appealed in a television interview "against ruling out" the possibility of dispatching U.S. troops to the Near East to defend oilfields which, in his words, might be attacked by "partisans." Senator Javits too has made a similar appeal.

All these extraordinarily dangerous maneuvers by the United States could not fail to provide a protest from the peoples of this region. The following fact alone bears this out: On the day Carter was preparing to fly out of Israel, Iran and Pakistan announced their withdrawal from the CENTO military-political bloc--a creation of the cold war. The end has come for yet another aggressive grouping.

However, let us return to J. Carter's visit which has just ended. In Jerusalem he declared: "The United States will never support any treaty which harms Israel." This confirmed yet again that the United States is conniving at Israel's expansionist policy. By granting so-called security guarantees to Tel Aviv Washington is in point of fact patronizing its aggressive anti-Arab course. But after all, it is precisely Israeli expansionism, relying on vast U.S. support, that is complicating the situation in the Near East and creating there a threat to peace and to the national interests of the Arab peoples.

The U.S. press is now patently launching trial balloons to the effect that if, they say, an Egyptian-Israeli treaty is nevertheless agreed, its "acceptability" could be discussed at some broad forum, and it might even be signed at a Geneva conference with the participation of all countries interested in a Near East settlement. What is this if not the latest trick, an attempt to deceive public opinion: A Geneva conference cannot be a screen for dishonest deals designed to camouflage the risky game being played by imperialism and its lackeys, a game which cannot fail to provoke serious alarm.

#### SOVIET SHIP RESCUES U.S. YACHTSMEN IN ATLANTIC

LD200815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 79 p 6 LD

[Correspondent G. Lebanidze report: "Treacherous Triangle"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 14 March--Loaded with Cuban sugar, the motorship "Mikha Tskhakaya" was returning home. In the Bermuda triangle region watchman F. Darchiya spotted two men overboard.

At the captain's command sailors lowered a boat and rushed to the unfortunates, who turned out to be U.S. citizens--35-year-old Roy (Noris) and 55-year-old Ernest (Orshka). A fire had broken out on their yacht and the boat had sunk. This was their third day exposed to the elements. The shipwrecked men were given medical aid. The motorship changed course and headed for the island of North Caicos, so as to transfer the rescued men to the U.S. Coast Guard. They warmly thanked the Soviet sailors, who had sacredly fulfilled the law of friendship at sea.

FURTHER COMMENT ON PRC'S AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

History of Expansionism

LD191730 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

["Beijing: Expansionism in Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 19, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Beijing loudly proclaimed that it had withdrawn the Chinese troops from the Vietnamese territory "of its own will". The Chinese radio and XINHUA agency repeat this from morning till night. But no matter how many times the lie is being repeated, it will not become truth.

Truth consists in a different thing. Coming up against strong retaliatory blows of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and the entire Vietnamese people and faced with the resolute demands of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries, of broad circles of the world public to withdraw immediately their troops from Vietnam, the Chinese interventionists were compelled to retreat beyond the line of the Vietnamese-Chinese border in the majority of directions. But this does not mean at all that the Chinese rulers gave up their expansionist aspirations. They are trying in every way to annex a number of districts of the Vietnamese territory, to change the line of the frontier that had formed historically, to preserve the frontier crisis and to use it for new aggressive actions.

China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua openly proclaimed at a recent press conference in Beijing that China "is determined to strike retaliatory blows" in case of "further provocations"... from Vietnam, that is to use for new aggressive actions the same pretext that was used on February 17.

Beijing's present aggression against Socialist Vietnam and preparation for a new aggression revealed to the whole world the perfidious aggressive essence of the great power hegemonists took completely from their predecessors the expansionist designs with regard to neighbouring states and Asia as a whole and embarked upon the road of speedy implementation of these sinister plans.

It is known that China made territorial claims to most of its neighbours. This method of the expansionist hegemonistic policy was used by Beijing most actively in relations with countries of Southeast Asia and South Asia. It should be noted that trying to implement its annexationist plans, Beijing resorted to the wide use of its armed force many times over the past 30 years. Back in 1956 it tried to annex by force 170 thousand square kilometres of the Burmese land. Since 1959, China makes claims to over 130 thousand square kilometres of India's territory. In 1962, Chinese troops invaded the Indian territory with aggressive aims, moving up to 80-100 kilometres deep. To this day the Chinese aggressors continue holding considerable sections of the Indian land.

In connection with the discovery of an oil-bearing layer along the huge arc of the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea late in the sixties, the Chinese leaders made claims to a number of islands and parts of the shelf from the Korea Strait to Southeast Asia. China has now moved its frontiers hundreds of kilometres away from the mainland to the shores of the Philippines, Malaysia, the southern part of Vietnam, proclaiming the water area and all archipelagoes in the South China Sea "part of the Chinese territory".

Official representatives and the press of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pointed out many times that not only does Beijing make unjustifiable claims to Vietnamese territory along the border over the land but it also continues occupying the Paracel Islands that were seized by a Chinese landing force in 1974 and the Spratly Islands. Huang Hua confirmed the Chinese claims to these islands at the aforementioned press conference.

The perfidious attack of the Chinese military on Socialist Vietnam showed again with what criminal ease the Chinese leadership takes up arms. Everybody sees now that its aggressive policy constitutes at present the most serious danger to the cause of world peace. As the U.S. newspaper New York TIMES pointed out recently, China is regarded in Southeast Asia as a power from which comes the greatest threat to countries of the region. All those who treasure peace and security of peoples cannot close the eyes to the growth of Beijing's aggressiveness, to the fact that it embarked upon the road of practical implementation of its plans of territorial expansion.

PRC's 'Fifth Column' in Asia

LD191411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "MERDEKA on Beijing's Hegemonism"]

[Text] Djakarta, 13 March--The influential Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA has come out with an expose of the Beijing authorities' hegemonist aspirations. Statements by Chinese leaders and above all by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, the newspaper writes, have caused serious anxiety among the leaders of Southeast Asian states. These statements confirm that Beijing intends to continue supporting and financing underground antigovernment pro-Chinese groupings in the countries of this region.

Representatives of the Malaysian security service, the newspaper continues, report that just recently the PRC has "increased the volume of aid" to underground subversive groups in Malaysia. Beijing radio broadcasts hostile to the Malaysian authorities are being stepped up, and subversive elements operating in Southeast Asia are undergoing intensive training on Chinese territory. In Manila, as is known, the trial has begun of a number of leaders of the so-called New People's Army--a pro-Beijing grouping which opposes President Marcos' administration.

According to available information, during the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary puppet regime the Chinese created in Kampuchea a special coordination bureau which exercised direct leadership over pro-Beijing groupings in Southeast Asia. Kampuchea, the newspaper notes, became for the PRC leaders a testing ground for "brainwashing" the local population or, in other words, for pursuing a policy of genocide and of annihilating all those who refuse to accept the Chinese faith. Beijing's actions in Kampuchea show that China's present rulers are seeking to transform the whole of Southeast Asia into a gigantic concentration camp.

MERDEKA admits that at present China does not have at its disposal sufficient forces for broad military expansion in Southeast Asia. The PRC's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has already demonstrated the weakness of China's war machine. However, the newspaper stresses, by making territorial claims, provoking border conflicts and supporting separatists, the Beijing authorities are exerting pressure on the countries of Southeast Asia and are trying to intimidate them and impose their will on them. Therefore the PRC desire to prevent stabilization of the situation in this region is understandable.

While pursuing plainly hegemonist objectives, the newspaper goes on, Beijing is at the same time accusing others of hegemonism.

And whereas today the PRC is "affixing this label" to the Soviet Union and Vietnam for opposing China's expansionist plans in Asia, tomorrow such accusations could be leveled against Indonesia, for instance. After all, Djakarta has refused to submit to Beijing's pressure and open a Chinese Embassy, and on these grounds the Maoists could accuse Indonesia of hegemonism.

Just recently Beijing has been paying great attention to ethnic Chinese living in South-east Asia. Their influence on the economy and politics in the countries of this region, particularly in Indonesia, is quite substantial. Statistics show that 75 percent of Indonesia's national income finds its way into the pockets of the ethnic Chinese.

Chinese businessmen have penetrated virtually all spheres of the Indonesian economy. They even try to influence the state's foreign policy, making use of their business contacts with high government officials. This situation suits Beijing down to the ground. It is making every effort to defend the ethnic Chinese, using them as its "fifth column" in Indonesia.

PRC 'Outside Ranks of Socialism'

LD191539 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA No 11, 9 Mar 79 pp 4-5 LD

[Vl. Kuznetsov article: "Maximum Effort To Strengthen Peace"]

[Excerpt] Beijing's military adventure in Vietnam is not simply the monstrous creature of great-Han expansionism. It is also the fruit of the flirtation or perhaps even the marriage alliance entered into by the heirs of Mao and the heirs of Dulles, Truman and Churchill. Whether the West is ready to recognize this or not, the ground for aggression was cleared by all those who imagined that the anti-Soviet game would be more successful if the "Chinese trump card" was acquired and by all who are promising to be responsible for the maintenance of the latter-day Chinese emperor with all his "four modernizations".

The aggression against Socialist Vietnam at first glance confirms the viewpoint that Chinese expansionism can be channelled into a direction determined by imperialist strategists and that it can be held like a watch-dog on a leash, "under control." But is there any guarantee that the hound will not bite the hand which feeds, tends and cherishes it? Self-delusion and even more so deliberate blindness can have serious, fatal consequences in politics. The "peacemakers" of the thirties also thought that they were safely "controlling" Hitlerite fascism, by setting it against the Soviet Union. And what happened? Forgetfulness is not a political virtue either. The more so if people forget what Deng Xiaoping said very recently in 1977 on the subject of "control": "Why should we not make use of the contradictions and discord among them (meaning the anti-Soviet position of influential U.S. reactionary circles--Vl. K.) and take steps which favor our policy? We must control others, and we cannot permit others to control us."

To control others...the seriousness of this intention of Beijing's must not be doubted. However, instead of drawing the necessary conclusions from this, some Western "controllers" are eagerly seizing on Beijing's version about "punishing" Socialist Vietnam. They are impressed by "Asians warring against Asians" and declare: "This is not our war". Those who get burned in the Indochina adventure do not want to get burned again. They prefer the Chinese adventurists to pull the chestnuts out of the fire of aggression for them--aggression which accords with the imperialist aims of throwing back the national liberation movements in Southeast Asia.

However, Beijing's tasks today are not confined to "punishing" Vietnam. [paragraph continues]

The initiators of the aggression would like to strike a blow against detente, for which they care nothing but which nevertheless greatly impedes them in acting in a cold war style. They would like to create an atmosphere of hostility in the world in line with their fairy-tale about the "inevitability of a great war." They would like to block the talks currently being held on limiting the arms race. Especially as it is becoming increasingly difficult for Beijing to resist the demand of the overwhelming majority of states that the PRC, as a nuclear power, join in the talks. They would like to cause a clash between Vietnam's ally--the Soviet Union--and the United States. Those American forces which are seeking a confrontation with world socialism, which want to take revenge for the failure of the Pentagon's adventure in Indochina and which are yearning to take advantage of the services of the Beijing gendarmes have been chosen as the target for incitement.

Not to see all this, not see the danger of the destruction of something in which the Western ruling circles have themselves invested substantial political capital is to display political shortsightedness, to put it mildly. The Chinese challenge to Vietnam is a challenge to world peace. By attacking a socialist state which the PRC only recently proclaimed as an ally in the anti-imperialist struggle, Beijing has once and for all placed itself outside the ranks of socialism. By perpetrating aggression and creating a threat to international security, Beijing has also essentially placed itself outside the ranks of the peace-loving states. Its actions fall entirely within the definition of aggression adopted by the United Nations. An aggressor is an aggressor, no matter how certain politicians may avoid this word. "The conflict (!) which has developed (!) in Indochina... does not directly affect us," Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, declared. And in order to make it clear who is on whose side, he added: "We (and Beijing--Vl. K.) are moving forward without any 'nasty taste in the mouth [gorkiy privkus]!'" And that is said at a time when the aggressor is marching over dead bodies and when the entire civilized world is stigmatizing the interventionists. But the "nasty taste" will come, just as a severe hangover does.

And the fact that Beijing is in the meantime paying for the imperialist advances and promissory notes which it was given for the aggression changes nothing. The creditors are rubbing their hands. The apologists of the neutron bomb had stirred and then had almost fallen silent. The Chinese aggression is a shot in the arm for those who are hoping to restore the carriage of cold war.

However, you cannot travel far in it nowadays; you are more likely to lose your political baggage along the way. Despite the desperate efforts of detente's opponents, they have not succeeded in nullifying the positive shifts achieved in international relations in the seventies. And they could not succeed; the machinations of imperialism are opposed by the might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, which rely on the potential for peace and detente which exists on our planet.

It is in vain that those who are voluntarily or involuntarily playing into Beijing's hands expect to share with it the fruits of the "lesson" in Vietnam. They can share only that which usually falls to the bankrupt's lot. For, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed, the aggressor's schemes are doomed to fail. "And no one must be in any doubt: The Soviet Union is loyal to the friendship and cooperation treaty linking our countries.

I. ALEKSANDROV DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD201109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Article by I. Aleksandrov: "Intrigues of Reaction Against Democratic Afghanistan"]

[Text] In April last year, the Afghan people staged a revolution designed to put an end to feudalism and open the way for the country's democratic development. The government created as a result of the April revolution embarked on the implementation of reforms aimed at overcoming economic backwardness and effecting progressive social transformations. Class inequality is being liquidated, a land reform is underway and other transformations in the interests of the working people have begun. The republic's government has adopted a loyal position with respect to religion. It respects freedom of conscience and religion and does not intend to hinder the performance of religious rites.

In the foreign policy sphere, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has proclaimed a course of peace, nonalignment and the development of equal, mutually advantageous friendly relations with all states. Afghanistan is seeking to maintain relations of friendship and concord above all with its neighbors.

The April revolution was supported by the majority of the Afghan people, but the April revolution does not have only friends. The transformations initiated in the country are encountering fierce resistance from the feudal and bourgeois forces whose privileges the revolution ended. The enemies of the revolution from the ranks of the landowners, bourgeois and reactionary section of the clergy are trying to reverse the country's development and prevent Afghanistan from being ruled by the people themselves.

Many counterrevolutionaries have fled abroad where they are receiving political, financial and military aid and support from the forces of imperialism. Centers have been created for training armed bands of saboteurs and terrorists and infiltrating them into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

One of the most active groupings operating under slogans hostile to the revolution is the "Muslim Brotherhood" Organization. Its main bases are in Pakistan. The armed bands and formations number a total of several tens of thousands of men. A conference of the ringleaders of the "Muslim Brotherhood" was held recently in the Pakistani city of Peshawar and was attended by Gulbeddin, one of the counterrevolutionary ringleaders, and other Afghan reactionaries, and also by several foreigners. The conference discussed the question of unleashing a war against the existing regime in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and it has become known that those taking part in the conference are relying on support from certain circles in Pakistan, China and some Western countries.

Malicious propaganda against Democratic Afghanistan and its revolutionary government is being mounted from the territory of Pakistan and a number of other states. Radio stations based on Pakistani territory disparage the measures which are being carried out in the country, engage in slander against the organs of power and sow all sorts of rumors designed to shake the masses' faith in the revolution. It is also from here that leaflets are distributed calling directly for a change in the system existing in Afghanistan and a "holy war" against the legal government and its organs.

Everything indicates that the actions of the rebels and counterrevolutionaries are developing with the knowledge of the official Pakistani authorities. One can say more-- the authorities are not halting this activity, although it represents interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign state and the most flagrant violation of the principles of good-neighborliness.

The Kabul press has published a number of items which show that the subversive activity undertaken from Pakistani and Iranian territory is becoming increasingly widescale. Pronouncements by certain Pakistani papers are quoted in this connection which criticize the Islamabad government for adopting an ambiguous position in relation to a neighboring country. The AWAMI JAMHURIAT newspaper, published in Rawalpindi, writes that the Pakistani Government is, on the one hand, adopting measures to improve its relations with the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan and, on the other hand, is giving refuge to Afghan emigres who are counterrevolutionary elements and reactionaries, and is enabling them to open a camp in Pakistan for training armed detachments of saboteurs and sending them to Afghanistan. This policy, AWAMI JAMHURIAT goes on, may undermine relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, create tension between these states and "ultimately jeopardize peace in this region and enable imperialism to take advantage of the tense situation."

The active counterrevolutionary forces include the Maoist "Shohy Javid" groups. Chinese instructors are helping to train the saboteur and terrorist bands which are dispatched into Afghanistan from Pakistan. The highway from Xinjiang to Pakistan constructed by the Chinese is currently in intensive use for shipments of weapons, equipment and propaganda materials intended for the organization of subversive activity in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Afghan counterrevolution is being assisted by certain reactionary Arab regimes. Egyptian representatives in Pakistan are meeting regularly with the ringleaders of the "Muslim Brotherhood" and are giving them large sums of money. Mass rallies and demonstrations are currently being held in a number of Afghan provinces protesting against reactionary sorties and intrigues and against the actions of the counterrevolutionary groupings. The working people are rebuffing reaction.

The reactionary forces' intrigues against Democratic Afghanistan are undermining peace and tranquility in this region, so it is certainly no accident that the Soviet public opposes interference in the affairs of the Afghan revolution and the armed provocations and plots implemented from the territory of Pakistan, Iran and China.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan are linked by longstanding friendly, equitable and good-neighborly relations. The April revolution strengthened these relations which meet the interests of both our peoples. The revolution introduced the spirit of comradeship, solidarity and mutual support.

Soviet people's sympathy and support are on the side of the people's democratic system of Afghanistan and its legitimate government, and on the side of the people of our friend, Afghanistan.

#### PRC'S SUBVERSION AGAINST AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD192246 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Facts have come to light that reactionary elements are preparing provocations and plots against Afghanistan in a bid to undermine the government's policy of progressive social and economic changes. Anti-Afghan actions are reported to be engineered from the territory of Pakistan, Iran and China. Here are more details from our Kabul correspondent:

It will soon be a year since the people's revolution brought into being the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This comparatively short period has seen big changes in the country. The government is working vigorously to build up industry and to carry out an agrarian reform. Efforts are under way to make public life more democratic, to ensure life and freedom to the working people and equality to women. On the world scene the democratic Republic of Afghanistan pursues a policy of nonalignment, neutrality and peaceful coexistence, and seeks to strengthen friendship and cooperation with all the other countries of the regime. But lately, according to the Afghan Government, the Republic of Afghanistan has found itself to be the target of subversive acts launched from Pakistan, Iran and China. Inside the republic the pro-Maoist Sholy Javid group acts as the most vehement counterrevolutionary force. Chinese instructors take part in training bands for subversive and terrorist actions which then cross into Afghanistan from Pakistan. The Chinese-built highway from Xingjiang to Pakistan is now being used for transporting weapons, ammunition and propaganda materials, meant for subversive activities in Afghanistan. This policy of Beijing with respect to Democratic Afghanistan does not come as a surprise. It took China a long time to recognize the republic and that too not until there was a threat of the rupture of diplomatic relations. It has become known that leaders of the Muslim Brothers organization held a conference in Peshawar, Pakistan recently where they made it plain that they count on China's support in their activities against the democratic regime in Afghanistan.

## AFGHAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT CRITICIZING IRANIAN CLERGY REPORTED

LD181814 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 18, TASS--A government statement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was broadcast over Kabul radio today. According to the statement, about one and a half months ago Radio Tehran announced that Iran had gathered together seven thousand Afghani citizens and was returning them to Afghanistan. In actual fact, these were not citizens of Afghanistan, but disguised Iranian soldiers. Part of them managed to settle in the town of Herat and its vicinity and organized disorders there. A leader of the Iranian Shi'ites, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, the statement goes on, alleged that Moslems in Afghanistan who have religious and fraternal relations with Iran are subjected to persecution. The main purpose of this assertion was to incite Afghani Shi'ite working people against the people's government. Religious leaders of Iran, the DRA Government underlines, are bending efforts to create difficulties for our revolution.

Genuine working people, Muslims of Afghanistan, will never allow to perpetrate an aggression from outside against their land. They will courageously and selflessly come out against any enemies, under whatever clothing they hide. The government appeals to the entire Afghani people to strengthen their cohesion still more and deal crushing blows at those who encroach on the land and honour of the motherland. It appeals to the population of Herat and other towns of the country to expose foreign agents and their minions and hand them over to the authorities. This evening the citizens of the Afghani capital came out into the streets of the city to express their indignation over foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

## AFGHAN RALLIES PROTEST SUBVERSION, INTERFERENCE

LD192006 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 19, TASS--The Afghan people came out in support of the measures which the government of the DRA is taking to curb the subversive activities of counter-revolutionary forces and put an end to outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Meetings and demonstrations took place in towns and villages of the country, with the participants--workers, employees, peasants--approving the government's statement which exposes and condemns the intrigues of reaction which is seeking to discredit and undermine the gains of the April revolution. The people stated that they will continue to build a new society based on the principles of equality and brotherhood.

In Wardak, Zabul, and a number of other provinces demonstrators condemned the criminal activity of the "Muslim Brothers" and other reactionary groupings, and emphasized the necessity of vigilance and a rebuff to the enemies of the revolution.

A mass demonstration took place in Kabul. The demonstrators carried placards saying "Down with interference in the internal affairs of the DRA!" "Long live the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan!"

The BAKHTAR news agency circulated a report on the speech made by Nur Muhammad Taraki, the head of the Afghan Government at a meeting of the Revolutionary Council. He said that despite intrigues and conspiracies of imperialism and its henchmen--fuedals, the agrarian reform is being successfully carried out in the country. Over the past two months, 86,000 peasant families and nomads have been provided with over 800,000 jaribs of land (one jarib is equal to 0.2 hectare) free of charge. Nur Muhammad Taraki emphasized that the large-scale, rapid and free distribution of lands enraged the working people's enemies that made steps for an interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. But the Afghan people, he said, continues its headway and is ready to defend its revolution.

The newspaper Kabul TIMES, with reference to the Pakistani press, reports a press conference on M.B. Baluchi, chairman of the Pakistani People's Organization of Baluchi, in Quetta. He expressed good wishes to the Afghan revolution and highly appreciated the DRA leadership's measures to solve the country's centuries-old problems. He pointed out that those who had previously oppressed Afghan peasants are concerned over the loss of their positions. They flee to Pakistan where these enemies of the people get support from reactionary circles. M.B. Baluchi said that the organization regards such 'refugees' as enemies of the working people, and that the organization is demanding that the Pakistani Government immediately curb those enemies' subversive activity.

#### AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON POLICY LINES

LD192030 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 19, TASS--An interview given by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan H. Amin to a correspondent of the Australian Sydney MORNING STAR has been published here. The interview deals with questions of the republic's home and foreign policy and its relations with neighbouring states.

Touching on the question about relations between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the country's Muslim clergy, H. Amin said that the government of the DRA "respects all the values of Islam and the patriotic clergy." It is only the reactionary clergy that is connected with foreign circles that engages in activities hostile to the republic, he said.

The Afghan statesman was asked whether Afghan-Pakistani relations were affected by Pakistan's support for elements hostile to the DRA. He said that the question itself shows that the world knows well where and how enemies of the DRA are being supported. On its part the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under no circumstances will interfere in the internal affairs of other states, Amin said. At the same time he confirmed Afghanistan's firm resolve to develop relations with "friendly and fraternal Muslim countries."

H. Amin spoke highly of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and noted the big importance of the friendship existing between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

#### POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY IN PAKISTAN FORESEEN

LD190755 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 11, 9 Mar 79 p 14 LD

[Text] For many months now the attention of Pakistanis has been fixed on the activity of the Pakistan Supreme Court, examining the appeal by the country's former prime minister Zulfikar 'Ali Bhutto against the death sentence imposed on him in March 1978 by the high court of Lahore (Punjab Province). Bhutto was accused of direct complicity in a conspiracy to murder one of his political opponents. On 6 February the Supreme Court announced its decision: by four judges' votes to three, the first appeal was turned down and the sentence remains in force.

Whereas it took the Lahore high court 70 days to pass such a severe sentence, the examination of Bhutto's case in the Supreme Court, which began in May 1978, lasted 7 months (Yahya Bakhtiar, the former prime minister's lawyer, alone spent a total of 56 days defending the accused), and it took a further 6 weeks to pronounce judgment.

L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, appealed to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to show clemency and mercy toward Z.A. Bhutto. While noting that the essence of the accusation is strictly Pakistan's internal affair, L.I. Brezhnev, guided by motives of a purely humanitarian nature, expressed the hope that the Pakistani president will find it possible to spare Bhutto's life. Many other state and public figures made similar appeals to the Pakistani head of state. On 14 February the Pakistani Supreme Court agreed to hear Z.A. Bhutto's defense again. This repeat hearing began 24 February, and it is not yet known how long it will last.

Z.A. Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), governed the country for more than 5 years--from late 1971 to the middle of 1977: first as president, and later as prime minister. Naturally, his case cannot fail to cause a certain degree of tension in the country. Immediately before the 6 February announcement of the Supreme Court's decision the military leadership took a series of measures to avert possible anti-government demonstrations. As local newspapers reported, mass arrests were carried out of PPP activists and leaders of certain student organizations. In all four Pakistani provinces studies were interrupted in universities, colleges and general educational schools. Movie theaters were closed. Reinforced police patrols were sent into the streets of the cities.

Observers here believe that alongside the preventive measures adopted by the military administration, a role was also played in maintaining a normal atmosphere by the fact that the PPP, which only a few years ago was the country's most influential political organization, has lost its positions and become disorganized.

Let us recall that the PPP, headed by Z.A. Bhutto, came to power in December 1971 after the fall of the military regime of Yahya Khan, which led the country into an impasse. The activity of the government by Bhutto was very contradictory.

The domestic political situation in Pakistan deteriorated sharply in connection with the general parliamentary elections in March 1977, when nine opposition parties, united in the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of the results of the vote, seeking to have them annulled. The opposition launched a broad civil disobedience campaign. Sharp clashes between the sides, often accompanied by bloodshed, brought the country to the brink of civil war.

It was in this atmosphere that on 5 July 1977 power was seized--for the third time in Pakistan's history--by the military, headed by the country's present president, General Ziaul Haq. According to recent statements by the military administration, new general elections are to be held in October of this year. If they indeed take place, they will have been long awaited. The date has already been postponed more than once because of the "absence of favorable conditions." Even now President Ziaul Haq has reserved the right to have the final say on the elections and to determine the existence or absence of favorable conditions for holding them. The military administration, he stresses, must be convinced that a political party or coalition exists in the country which will be able not only to secure victory in the elections, but also to form a stable government capable of implementing the necessary transformations, resolving the many problems which face the Pakistani nation, and thereby leading Pakistan out of the protracted political and economic crisis.

That is why local observers cast doubt on the likelihood of parliamentary elections being held in October, inasmuch as at present there is no political force in the country such as the president has in mind. The PNA, which now includes only six parties (out of the previous nine), has, in the opinion of most politicians, outlived its purpose as an anti-Bhutto coalition. The crisis in the alliance has deepened considerably since the split within its most influential component--the Pakistan Muslim League. The federal cabinet appointed 6 months ago by General Ziaul Haq, made up mainly of representatives of the alliance, is displaying passivity in resolving vital problems.

Nor do shared views exist between the leaders of the parties which left the PNA--Tehrik-i-Istiqal, Jamaat-i-Ulema-i-Pakistan and the National Democratic Party. Their attempts to unite and run at the forthcoming elections with a common political program have not yet yielded the desired results. In the country's political circles it has repeatedly been proposed that an all-party "roundtable conference" be held which could elaborate measures to overcome the crisis gripping the country. But the lack of coordination and mutual understanding between the leaders of leading parties makes this idea impossible to realize as yet.

MORE ON CHINA'S AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

Communique on SRV Military Successes

LD191924 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 19, TASS--A communique of the Ministry of National Defence on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was circulated here. It says in part:

The reactionary grouping of Beijing's ruling circles brazenly unleashed an aggressive war against our country on February 17th. Having concentrated a large group of troops, numbering 600,000 men with hundreds of tanks, armoured personnel carriers and thousands of heavy guns, the aggressors started a massive intrusion into Vietnam along the entire line of the border from Quang Ninh to Lai Tiau.

Again the Vietnamese people had to take to arms.

In the course of thirty days of truly heroic struggle, the communique says, from February 17 to March 18, the army and population of Vietnam put out of action 62,500 soldiers of the aggressor, totally routed three regiments and 18 battalions, destroyed 550 military vehicles, including 280 tanks and armoured personnel carriers, 115 heavy guns and mortars, seized large quantities of weapons and military equipment, and captured hundreds of the enemy's soldiers.

This glorious victory of the army and people of our country is of big military and political importance. The victory of our people is an important contribution to the strengthening of the might of the socialist system, of the three revolutionary streams of our time. It increased the possibilities for preserving peace and stability in Indochina and in the whole of Southeast Asia. The military adventure of the Chinese reactionaries this time suffered a shameful defeat. They did not achieve their sinister strategic plans.

By unleashing the aggressive war against our country, the communique says further, Beijing's ruling circles fully demonstrated their reactionary, great-power, expansionist and hegemonic essence, the aggressive and belligerent nature of the ruling grouping that is an ally of imperialists and reactionaries of every stripe, a dangerous enemy of peace, democracy and social progress. Beijing's ruling circles also showed their true countenance of traitors of the revolution, of dangerous enemies of the Chinese people.

Our people expresses sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union, to fraternal socialist countries, to its closest neighbours--Laos and Kampuchea, to the communist and workers' parties, to the governments and mass organizations of other countries, to international democratic organizations, to champions of peace and democracy, to the whole of progressive mankind who in the name of justice again gave the Vietnamese people support in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists, these dangerous enemies of mankind.

On suffering a heavy defeat China's ruling circles were compelled to withdraw their troops from Vietnam but their reactionary essence and their aggressive plans have not changed. They threaten to commit new military adventures directed at the annexation of our country.

In these conditions the entire people and our entire army should have a clear idea about the enemy's bestial essence and about its sinister plans, retain revolutionary vigilance, exert all efforts to fulfill defence and production tasks, steadily strengthen the country's economic and defence potential, be ready to administer a rebuff to all aggressive military actions of the enemy and to make an active contribution to the fulfillment of their glorious internationalist duty.

## Destruction in Cao Bang Province

ID191910 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 19, TASS--Correspondents of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY report:

The provincial centre, Cao Bang, after the Chinese soldiers' withdrawal, presents a depressing sight. Smoke still hangs over the ashes and ruins where blocks of dwelling houses had been quite recently. All the big bridges across the rivers flowing in the city's areas have been blown up. Heaps of bricks and tangled beams remain on the site of the province's biggest hospital. The buildings of the mechanical plant, and the city's cold-store, have been razed to the ground, and a Buddhist pagoda destroyed.

The Chinese invaders carried away all the household utensils looted in the houses. They even removed floor and roof tiles. They committed to the flames or blew up everything that they could not carry away. Many local residents who had no time to leave the city before the aggressors reached there had been executed.

The apatite pit in Cam Duong and all its enterprises were piratically devastated by Chinese invaders. Tanks for the storage of prepared fertilizers were rendered unfit at the ore dressing factory. The building of the carbide factory was fully destroyed. The invaders put out of order the excavators that were on the production sites. Only frames remained from trucks and road machines. All the main parts and assemblies were dismantled and taken away to China. There is a pile of ruins where a water tower had been. Mine workers' settlements were devastated and plundered.

According to eyewitnesses' account, particularly zealous in marauding were ethnic Chinese--Huaqiao who had fled to China and who had been organized into special units.

## Not All PRC Troops Withdrawn

ID191915 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 19, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY's statement circulated here points out that the assertions by representatives of the ruling circles of China that Chinese troops fully withdrew from Vietnamese territory do not correspond to reality. Troops of the aggressors still remain in a number of communities of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Hatuyen, Hoang Lien Son provinces where they continue to commit crimes against the Vietnamese people.

The people of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the VNA statement emphasizes, are resolutely demanding that the ruling circles of China immediately, fully and without any conditions withdraw their troops to beyond the line of the historically established border, which the sides had undertaken to respect, and that they immediately cease crimes as well as the moving of border marker posts to inside the Vietnamese territory and all other actions aimed at changing the border.

## LAOTIAN PROTESTS TO PRC AGGRESSION CITED

## Lao Official on Aggression

ID142138 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

["Durable Peace to the Peoples of Asia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--"Beijing's aggression against Vietnam constitutes a threat to the cause of peace and international detente."

We cannot help being alarmed by reports that large contingents of Chinese troops are being moved to areas adjoining the Chinese-Laotian border. We regard the actions of Beijing leaders as a threat to the security of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic", a TASS correspondent was told by Tiao Vongsak, president of the Laotian Peace Committee. He stopped over in Moscow en route from Helsinki, where the extraordinary international conference in support of Vietnam was held.

Our people, who had for many years waged a far from easy struggle for freedom and independence, know the price of peace and do not want Laos to be drawn into hostilities again, Vongsak said. We demand resolutely an end to China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, an end to the provocative actions of Beijing authorities on the Chinese-Laotian border.

"The people of Laos know, Tiao Vongsak continued, that the Soviet Union is in the vanguard of the forces coming out for a lasting peace on our planet. It is not surprising that the Soviet Union was the first to back Vietnam and is now warning China against an attack on Laos. This foreign-policy line enjoys respect and deserved authority in Laos. On behalf of the people of our country I wish to express to the Soviet people profound gratitude and sincere acknowledgements."

#### Growing Chinese Threat

LD191954 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

["Beijing's Dangerous Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vientiane, March 19 TASS--According to information reaching here, the subversive work against Laos is being conducted by Beijing not only from China's territory but also from the territory of Thailand. Some time ago several detachments wearing the uniform of the People's Liberation Army of Laos and equipped with Chinese arms were brought into Laos from Thailand.

As is reported, centres of counterrevolutionary forces operating against Laos are in Thailand in the towns of Nong Khang and Unonthani.

Huaqiao--ethnic Chinese living in Laos--are being drawn increasingly widely into hostile activities directed against the legitimate Laotian Government. Armed groups are being created out of them. The groups should be brought into action in case of China's attack on Laos or if Beijing manages to organise an uprising in Laos.

London, March 19, TASS--The Chinese threat to Laos is growing, stated Sisana Sisan, the Laotian minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism.

In an interview with a correspondent of THE GUARDIAN, he said China is now threatening the independence of Laos which had fought against Japanese, French and U.S. dominance. Chinese units penetrated at two points into the northern Laotian province of Luang Namtha. The Chinese are concentrating their troops all along the Laotian-Chinese border.

The minister pointed out that the Chinese are trying to draw tribes of montagnards into subversive anti-Laos activity, and are preparing armed groups of them for bringing them into northern provinces with a view to provoking unrest. He said such groups from the Yao tribe, acting from bases in China and with China's support, penetrated the territory of Laos for subversive action.

## Vietnamese Solidarity Statement

LD181008 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 18, TASS--The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement emphasizing that the deterioration of relations between Laos and China has been brought about exclusively by the Chinese side which is implementing a plan of threats and interference in the internal affairs of Laos. This is part and parcel of the Beijing rulers' policy aimed at subjugating and weakening Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the statement says. The threats and interference by the ruling circles of Beijing in the internal affairs of Laos and the use by them of the defeated Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique for combatting against the Kampuchean people, and the Chinese aggression against Vietnam are creating a danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the statement points out, fully supports the just stand of the Government of Laos set out recently in the Laotian Foreign Ministry's note to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Vientiane Mass Meeting

LD171606 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, March 17, TASS--A mass meeting was held in the capital of Laos in support of the measures taken by the government of the republic in connection with Beijing's provocative actions.

Addressing the meeting, Justice Minister Kou Souvannamethi has condemned the actions of the Chinese leaders supporting reactionary and splitter elements in Laos, the concentration of Chinese troops on the borders of Laos and other actions of Beijing aimed at undermining the security and sovereignty of Laos. The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution approving of the government's principled stand on the provocative policy of China and urging the entire people of Laos to rally even closer around the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos in the interests of defence of the Laotian revolution.

## IUS SECRETARIAT SENDS GREETINGS TO VIETNAMESE YOUTH

LD192124 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague, March 19, TASS--The Secretariat of the International Union of Students sent a message of greetings to the youth of Vietnam on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League. China's aggression goes on, says the message. In this connection the International Union of Students pledges militant solidarity with the Vietnamese youth and the entire Vietnamese people. The progressive student movement, and also the International Union of Students, will go on supporting them in the heroic struggle for the independence of Socialist Vietnam.

YUGOSLAV START ARTICLE WILL PLEASE SOCIALISM'S ILL-WISHERS

LD191137 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[V. Belyshev article: "'Discoveries' of START Magazine"]

[Text] The Yugoslav magazine START has informed its readers of "discoveries" that it made.

It turns out that there is no state at all in the world today where socialism has been fully built. Contrary to the pet thesis of certain Yugoslav authors on the inadmissibility of interference in other countries' internal affairs and on the full independence of each party in determining the stage of socialist building in a particular country, with rare peremptoriness START proclaims virtually all existing documents of the fraternal parties on developed socialism generalizing their experience and the results of the labor of the socialist countries' peoples to be no more than "political propaganda demogogy." And the article names Yugoslavia among the countries where it is too soon, in the author's opinion, to speak of a society or state which has fully built socialism. Of course, the Yugoslav comrades themselves can best judge that. But the true aims of this "theoretical" reasoning lie in quite a different plane.

Echoing the essentially antisocialist scribbling of the Western bourgeois press, START reported that "conflicts between socialist states are not accidental: and, 'in keeping with the law on the transition from quantity to quality, may grow into classic wars' of certain socialist countries against others, even though the author is forced to admit that "war is alien to socialism."

But what gave grounds for such "profound" conclusions? The events in Indochina. More accurately, not the events themselves but the "special interpretation" of those events which makes it possible to equate the aggressor and its victim and to close one's eyes to awkward facts or to the relationship between phenomena, and so forth.

You would think START's publishers and editors are obliged, just by virtue of their official duty, to know what the Pol Pot regime was to the people of Kampuchea and to neighboring states. And it was scarcely a secret to them by whose favor that criminal regime came into being and on whose instructions it perpetrated evil. But in START's eyes the clique of Pol Pot and other degenerates is a "socialist government," and the regime that it represented is "socialist."

But what could be more alien to socialism than mass genocide, endless provocations and acts of aggression against neighboring peoples? For START and certain other Yugoslav publications this is no argument. Here their reasoning proceeds as follows: Since China is a socialist country, the Pol Pot regime which it created is also socialist, whatever it perpetrates. Casting doubt on the socialist nature of the Pol Pot clique would mean doubting the socialist nature of China itself. This is impossible, considering the relations taking shape between it and Yugoslavia. There is more to come. The overthrow of the antipopular, pro-Beijing regime in Kampuchea is presented by a number of Yugoslav press organs not as the natural outcome of developments but almost as a loss to international socialism brought about by the actions of external forces.

This is how START creates in its pages the image of the "first war" between two socialist countries, by which the magazine means, however, not the Pol Pot troops' armed attacks on Vietnam but the nationwide rising against the antipopular regime and the support given it.

START magazine cheerfully proceeds from the "first war" to the Chinese attack on Vietnam, which, however, START's writers present in the Beijing spirit as a "local" attack (and this with half a million Chinese troops taking part in the attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam!). And certain other Yugoslav authors attempt to interpret the Chinese aggression as a retaliatory "temporary operation," which will be ended "voluntarily" by Beijing.

It is very significant that, while carefully selecting his expressions with respect to China and avoiding any critical evaluation whatever of the Beijing leadership's inflammatory and splittist course in the international arena, the author of the START article considered it possible to fire off more than one poisoned arrow in the direction of the Soviet Union and the "so-called," as he terms it, socialist community.

We do not know how inspired the readers of START magazine will be by its "discoveries." There can be no doubt about one thing: Socialism's ill-wishers, who have been endeavoring for more than a decade to prove that wars are not engendered by exploiter societies and that they are in general characteristic of man and will always attend him, will read the magazine's writings with pleasure--with the same pleasure as they perceived Beijing's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, which elicited anger and condemnation everywhere, or almost everywhere in the world.

#### SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION ACTIVITIES AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD161001 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[TASS reports: "Visit to USSR Pavilion"]

[Text] Leipzig, 12 March--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other GDR party and state leaders visited the Soviet pavilion at the International Spring Fair in Leipzig.

The important guests were welcomed by M.S. Solomentsev, head of the Soviet Government delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

He stressed that the three decades of socialist building in the GDR have been years of constantly strengthening friendship between the USSR and the GDR. Understandings achieved during summit meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker create a certain and clear prospect for further strengthening and developing our ties in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres.

The Soviet display, Honecker replied, testifies clearly to the high standard of science and technology in the Soviet land; it is an impressive canvas depicting the creative force of the Soviet people, who are implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The displays of both our countries demonstrate the ever-closer fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. We are successfully implementing a program of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR calculated through 1990. The pooling of our countries' efforts is at the same time a major contribution to strengthening the socialist community, progress and peace.

He spoke highly of socialist countries' successful cooperation within the CEMA framework and stressed the great significance of the decisions adopted at the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

Honecker resolutely condemned Beijing's aggression against Socialist Vietnam. The GDR, he stated, along with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to render aid and support to the heroic Vietnamese people. The Beijing aggressors must withdraw all their forces from Vietnamese territory and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

On the same day W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet Government delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev.

Leipzig, 12 March--The SRV pavilion is especially popular at the International Spring Fair.

The Soviet Government delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev were guests today of the Vietnamese friends. It closely acquainted itself with the Vietnamese display. In the cordial, friendly talk which ensued Nguyen Van Dao, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation and SRV deputy foreign trade minister, expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and all the Soviet people for their fraternal help and support to Vietnam.

On the same day the Soviet Government delegation visited the pavilions of the CSSR, GDR and a number of other states.

#### MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES 1919 HUNGARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

ID192000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow working people devoted to the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Soviet Republic was held in Column Hall of the House of Unions today. On the Presidium were Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and others.

The rapporteur, Academician Fedoseyev, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, noted that the establishment of soviet power in Hungary and the creation of a state of workers and peasants were the direct result of the powerful revolutionary upsurge engendered by the Great October Socialist Revolution. Speaking about the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations, the rapporteur stressed that they were noted for their full trust and mutual understanding, and marked by wide and multifaceted cooperation. Of exceptionally great significance for the deepening of fraternal relations between the two countries' parties and peoples are the reciprocal visits of party and governmental delegations and the regular meetings and talks between Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar.

## MAIN DIRECTIONS OF NATO MILITARY MODERNIZATIONS NOTED

LD200857 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Part 2 of Maj Gen R. Simonyan article "The NATO War Machine": "Armaments"]

[Text] The leading circle of the North Atlantic bloc have not renounced their attempts to return the world to the cold war and hot war brinkmanship. This course was re-asserted at the Washington NATO Council session held in May 1978. Its decisions defined a new armaments program on which it is planned to spend an additional \$80 billion in the next 10-15 years. One-half of this sum falls to the lot of the West European member countries. Questions of building up NATO's militarist potential and increasing the military budgets of member countries were also the most important topics on the agenda for the winter session of the bloc's council, held in Evere (near Brussels) in December 1978.

In advocating a further arms buildup, the leading countries of the North Atlantic bloc intend to achieve military and technical superiority over the armies of Warsaw Pact states. It is this goal, and not the mythical Soviet "military threat," which is at the basis of the unprecedented program of militarist preparations, the main content of which is the sharp increase in the combat potentials of the allied and national armed forces of NATO countries.

The buildup in U.S. strategic forces' striking power is being implemented by modernizing the nuclear attack means already in the armories and particularly by creating qualitatively new types of strategic weapons. America's single-warhead Minuteman-2 and the MIRVed Minuteman-3 (each carrying three independently targeted warheads yielding 0.2 megatons each) ICBM's are being improved. Missile-carrying nuclear submarines have been equipped with multiple-warhead Poseidon and Polaris missiles. Testing of the qualitatively new Trident submarines, each of which will carry 24 intercontinental missiles, is underway. According to the foreign press, it is proposed to introduce up to 30 submarines of this type.

The United States is working on the creation of the MX mobile ICBM, equipped with 12-14 enhanced-yield warheads. The American press also reports that in the next few years the Pentagon plans to introduce more than 10,000 cruise missiles. It is proposed to deploy them on modified B-52 bombers, on Boeing-747 and Douglas DC-10 aircraft, and also on U.S. Navy submarines.

Britain too is working intensively to modernize existing types of strategic arms and to create new ones.

The buildup in the combat capabilities of the NATO countries' ground forces is being implemented by reequipping them with sophisticated models of weapons and combat hardware, improving the organizational and staff structure of formations and units, and increasing their combat and mobilization readiness. The most intensive work in this sphere is being carried out in the armies of the United States, the FRG and Britain. Thus in order to increase the nuclear-missile potential of the NATO allied ground forces the obsolete Sergeant and Honest John missiles have been replaced with the Lance missile complex, which has a high mobility, combat readiness and range (130 km). The Lance system has also begun to enter the armies of the FRG, Britain, Italy, Canada, Belgium and the Netherlands. At the same time work is taking place in the United States on the creation of a Lance-2 missile complex with a higher range (up to 150 km) and greater accuracy. The Lance-2 is expected to replace the Lance missiles in the mideighties. The U.S. Army also intends to adopt the Pershing-2 missile, whose range exceeds 1,000 km (as opposed to 740 km for the Pershing-1).

A trend has recently been noted in NATO countries, particularly in the United States and the FRG, toward the universalization of missile and artillery systems, that is, creating both nuclear and conventional warheads for them. It is expected that in the future all missile complexes and the main artillery systems of the NATO ground forces will be universal.

Increasing range and accuracy is considered one direction in building up fire potential. For this purpose the United States is developing shells for 155- and 203.2-mm howitzers with a homing semiactive laser warhead which, it is supposed, will increase several dozen times the target-strike probability. The trend toward increasing range and accuracy also applies to mortar weapons and salvo-firing systems.

The increase in the strike power of the ground forces is effected by modernizing existing tanks and adopting the new generation of tanks (the M-1 Abrams in the United States, the Leopard-2 in the FRG, the MBT-80 in the FRG and Britain jointly), and also by significantly increasing the numerical strength of the tank pool of the armies of leading NATO countries. As a result, the strike power and firing potential of tank forces, according to NATO specialists' calculations, will be approximately doubled.

Simultaneously with work on improving tanks and creating infantry combat vehicles, the means of combatting armored targets are being modernized. Formations and units are being rearmed with the "second-generation" guided antitank missiles (Tow and Dragon in the United States; Hot and Milan in the FRG; Swingfire and Milan in Britain). Moreover, the antitank helicopter pool is growing. It is proposed to have 16 antitank helicopter companies with 21 machines each as part of the American forces in Europe. Antitank helicopters are also being adopted by the armies of other NATO countries.

NATO is devoting great attention to developing field air defense means. In particular, the United States is developing the new Patriot air defense missile complex, which will replace the Hawk and Nike-Hercules air defense missile complexes from the mideighties, and the Stinger system. A radically new characteristic of the Patriot air defense missile complex is its ability to engage several airborne targets at once (up to eight targets per firing section). Similar air defense missile complexes are also being developed in other North Atlantic bloc countries.

Helicopters, primarily for fire support, are continuing to enter the arsenals of NATO's ground forces. The United States is their main supplier. In addition, the production of helicopters on American licenses has been organized in the FRG and Italy.

NATO ruling circles are continuing intensive work on a new organizational structure for formations and unit, evidence of which is provided by the creation of the so-called U.S. "Heavy" division. The organizational and staff structure of the eighties has been elaborated for this division. The number of combat battalions in it is increased to 15 (9 tank and 6 motorized infantry). The number of tanks in the tank battalions is reduced from 54 to 36, although the total number of tanks remains at the level of the existing tank division--351 tanks, including 324 medium tanks. With a view to increasing the division's firepower, the quantity of field artillery in it has been increased by 46 units (from 66 to 112).

Similar work is being carried out in other NATO countries, and above all in the FRG and Britain. Thus the Bundeswehr leadership has carried out field trials of five brigades transferred to the "organizational structure of the eighties."

The formations of Britain's Rhine army have been completely reorganized--all its divisions have been reformed as tank divisions.

The main directions in the development of NATO's air forces are: equipping air units with the latest types of aircraft; reducing the air forces' dependence on large airfields by developing vertical or short takeoff and landing aircraft which can use field airstrips, squares and strips of road; equipping these aircraft with arms and equipment to insure low-altitude flying, operations in difficult meteorological conditions in various roles and so forth.

The United States remains the main supplier of tactical aircraft to NATO countries. However, in recent years aircraft production in European countries has also been developed, especially in Britain, the FRG and Italy.

The latest American multiple all-weather fighter, intended to replace the F-4 Phantom, is the F-15. Since 1977 the Pentagon has begun to deploy these aircraft in Europe. Testing of the A10 direct support aircraft has been carried out, and these have begun to enter the U.S. Air Force. In 1979 two wings made up entirely of these aircraft will be deployed in Europe.

A large number of new aircraft is also being purchased for the air forces of other NATO countries. In particular, the Bundeswehr has ordered 175 Alpha jet attack aircraft and 322 multirole Tornados. The RAF will receive Buccaneer bombers and Jaguar and Harrier fighters. Preparation is underway for series production of the Tornado. The Italian Air Force has ordered 100 Tornado fighters. The air forces of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway will be reequipped in the next few years with American F-16 fighters.

The main direction in building the naval forces of leading NATO countries, and above all the United States, is their qualitative strengthening and the increase in strike power by commissioning new ships and introducing new weapons. Particular significance is attached here to building up aircraft carrier, antisubmarine and antimine forces, and also convoy forces in the United States. The American Government plans in the next 10 years to increase the number of ships in its navy by 120, bringing it to 600.

Such are the general directions in which the modernization of the North Atlantic bloc's war machine is being carried out. The stepping up of NATO's military preparations policy cannot fail to arouse concern among the international public and demands vigilance and the intensification of the struggle to strengthen peace and security on the European Continent.

#### USSR CAN PROTECT ITSELF AGAINST EUROSTRATEGIC MISSILES

LD191443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Zykov answer to reader's letter under the rubric "Question and Answer": "In the Race for Nuclear Superiority"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Reports are appearing in the press on plans being discussed in NATO circles for the creation of a "Eurostrategic deterrent." Please explain the essence of these plans.

A. Turgenev, Moscow.

The term "Eurostrategic deterrent," which has recently come into circulation in the West, is intended to serve as a cover for the latest dangerous undertaking by American and Atlanticist strategists, aimed at further intensifying the arms race. [paragraph continues]

It refers to the creation of new models of medium-range nuclear missiles, which NATO and the Pentagon would like to deploy on the territory of West European countries belonging to the Atlantic bloc and above all the FRG, the missiles being aimed at the Soviet Union.

Plans for the creation of "Eurostrategic means of restraint," or more precisely new models of nuclear missiles, are not new. They are part of the extensive arms program adopted at the Washington session last May.

To justify the dangerous new undertaking in the eyes of the public in Atlanticist countries, a broad propaganda campaign has been launched. Ordinary people are intimidated with fables about the "Soviet threat," the "weakness" of the West's defense, and so forth. This is tirelessly expatiated upon both by NATO's hired scribblers and by the bloc's leaders--Gen A. Haig, supreme commander of NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe, J. Luns, NATO secretary general, and other "hawks."

The farfetched nature of arguments on the Atlantic bloc's "weakness" and its "backwardness" in the arms sphere is clear, if only from the fact that top-level leaders in the United States and other Atlanticist countries have themselves repeatedly and publicly acknowledged the existence of approximate balance between the West and East, including in Europe. They have also said that there is no evidence of aggressive intentions on the part of Warsaw Pact countries and that they believe in the USSR's adherence to the cause of peace.

It is up to the socialist countries to be concerned about the ever-expanding military preparations in Western Europe. In fact, the members of NATO and above all the United States possess an impressive arsenal of nuclear arms. The Americans keep a significant proportion of their strategic forces in Western Europe, including nuclear-missile carrying nuclear submarines and bombers. In addition to these there are the nuclear-missile forces of Britain (four nuclear submarines with 64 missiles and 48 Vulcan strategic bombers), and also France (18 medium-range ballistic missiles, four nuclear submarines with 64 missiles and 37 Mirage strategic bombers).

NATO's armories also include 7,000 American tactical nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 delivery means. Among the latter are about 400 American-made operational-tactical and tactical missiles--Pershing, Lance, Pluto and Honest John--and also a large number of aircraft and M109 and M110 self-propelled howitzers capable of firing missiles with nuclear warheads. Let us add that the United States has already commenced production of components for neutron weapons, which it is also proposed to deploy in Western Europe.

The bloc's leaders also intend to supplement this monstrous nuclear potential with new "continental range" nuclear missiles (that is, with a range of at least 1,600 km). According to U.S. press reports, the next U.S. military budget already includes \$350 million for the development of "several types of weapons for possible deployment in Western Europe, in particular cruise missiles, Pershing missiles with a greater range and a new medium-range ballistic missile."

The opponents of detente have seized with joy upon the idea of creating a "Eurostrategic deterrent." A whole chorus of American "hawks" is calling for the speediest implementation of this plan. Certain West European figures have also added their voices.

The peace-loving public condemns the dangerous undertaking by the Pentagon and NATO, which are moving toward a new twist in the arms race. Washington's pressure on West European countries to make them deploy new types of nuclear weapons on their territory is meeting with growing resistance from the U.S. NATO partners. A number of politicians in the FRG, Britain and other European countries warn against the adoption of hurried and ill-considered decisions which can only intensify international tension. Sober voices can also be heard in the United States itself. A number of congressmen are questioning the expediency of spending hundreds of millions of dollars on the production of "intermediate" missiles.

As for the Soviet Union, it has already stated more than once that it favors not building up, but limiting nuclear missile or other weapons, by means of agreement between the sides on the basis of complete reciprocity. This also applies to medium-range weapons in Europe--taking into account, of course, the existence of American military bases there. While fighting resolutely for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, at the same time our country is concerned with guaranteeing its own security reliably. It is capable of standing up for its interests, nobody need have any doubt of that.

#### LUNS FUTURE 'UNCERTAIN' AFTER NAZI PAST REVEALED

LD190955 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Yulian Semenov report: "A Word or Two About Luns"]

[Text] Bonn--... He has masterly self-assurance. Rushing into a room where generals are gathering he greets everyone with a touch of condescension, takes his place as chairman and a staff session of the organization claimed by its founders to be a "champion of peace and democracy" begins.

The man in the chair is Joseph Maria Antoine Hubert Luns, NATO secretary general, and "chief democrat and champion of peace".

What was known about Luns in the West? That he was born in Rotterdam in 1911 and studied law and political science in Amsterdam, Brussels, London and Berlin; that he went on to work for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Bern and Lisbon (note that he worked there in 1940-42), then in London and New York; and from 1956 was Dutch foreign minister. Now he is NATO secretary general. Neither the reference books nor Luns himself gave any further information. Then suddenly a journalistic bomb explodes: It turns out that Luns had been a member of the National Socialist Movement--the Dutch Nazi party.

Luns' first reaction was to completely dismiss it.

I called Prof Louis de Jong at the Netherlands Military Records Institute:

[Semenov] "Professor, is your institute in possession of documents relating to Luns' Nazi past?"

[De Jong] "Yes, it is."

[Semenov] "Who was party feuhrer?"

[De Jong] "Anton Adriann Mussert was the feuhrer of the Dutch National Socialist Movement."

[Semenov] "What became of him?"

[De Jong] "He was shot in 1946. As for Luns, according to our records he was a member of the Nazi party prior to the outbreak of World War II."

[Semenov] "And with whom did Dutch Nazis maintain contact in Berlin prior to the country's Nazi occupation?"

[De Jong] "The Dutch Nazi movement had a wide range of contacts with the Third Reich. During the occupation they were under the command of Hitler's envoy SS Obergruppenfuehrer Seyss-Inquart, who was hanged at Nuremberg."

[Semenov] "How many Dutch people died at the hands of the Nazis?"

[De Jong] "Some 10,000 lost their lives for being members of the patriotic Dutch underground, 7,000 died in Nazi camps, and 100,000 Dutch Jews were shipped to Auschwitz and Maidanek and burned there by the Nazis."

(Prof Louis de Jong is a graduate of Amsterdam University. During the Nazi occupation he worked as a commentator with the antifascist Radio Oranje, and he has been director of the institute since 1945.)

Events subsequently developed as follows: Luns was obliged to admit THAT HE HAD BEEN ENROLLED IN THE NAZI PARTY by his brother and had been a member from 1933 through 1936, and, he stresses, for only those 3 years.

But we have not forgotten that in 1933 the Nazis set fire to the Reichstag and Himmler built the first "model" concentration camp at Dachau, through which Germany and Europe's finest sons [luchshiye syny] passed on their terrible journey to death; it was in these years that Nobel Prize winner Carl von Ossietzky was thrown into a Nazi torture-chamber and books by Tolstoy, Mann, Gorkiy and France were being burned.

Quoting the conservative Dutch newspaper DE TELEGRAAF, DIE WELT writes: "The Dutch National Socialist Movement was perfectly legal."

So what? Hitler's party was legal too, just as Von Thadden is legal today and Pinochet has also "legalized" himself. Fascism's legality is an alarming symptom, particularly in the nuclear age, and particularly when NATO is headed by a man who was a member of a "perfectly legal" Nazi party which was responsible for the killing of tens of thousands of Dutch citizens.

And so Luns' future is still uncertain. In the meantime, in view of the title of doctor of laws conferred on Luns, I will end this dispatch in Latin: "Nota nostra manet," which means "our observation remains valid."

#### PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 18 MARCH FINNISH ELECTION ANNOUNCED

LD200758 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, March 20, TASS--The preliminary returns of the general elections held in Finland on March 18th and 19th were declared.

The Finnish People's Democratic League and the Communist Party, which is the leading force of the league, polled 18 percent of the votes and will have 35 seats in the new parliament. The Social Democratic Party of Finland retained its leading position among the major political parties. With 24 percent of the votes it will have 52 seats. The Centre Party polled 17.4 percent of the votes and will have 36 seats in parliament. Exploiting the economic difficulties of the country, inflation and unemployment, the National Coalition Party, representing the interests of big capital, strengthened its positions to a certain extent. It will now have 46 seats in parliament. The rest of the votes were split among other parties. The extreme right-wing Constitutionalist Party of Finland was defeated and will have not a single representative in parliament.

## KEKKONEN HAILS TIES WITH USSR, DETENTE, FINAL ACT

LD200809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Detente--A Vital Necessity"]

[Text] New York, 14 March--Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen has given the U.S. UPI agency an interview in which he declared that the aim of Finland's foreign policy is "maintaining good relations with all countries, especially neighboring countries." Speaking highly of Soviet-Finnish relations, the president said: They benefit Finland greatly both politically and economically. "The Western countries," the president pointed out, "do not always understand that our relations with the USSR are not only to our own advantage but to the advantage of international politics as a whole." Speaking of Finland's place in the modern world, the president pointed to its role in holding the all-European conference which culminated in the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. He stressed the "vital necessity" of continuing the work initiated by the Helsinki agreements. "There is no alternative to detente," the Finnish president declared, expressing concern at the worsening of the international situation and the continuing arms race.

## CPSU DELEGATION VISITS FRG 6-13 MARCH AT DKP INVITATION

LD200813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Bonn, 13 March TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by Z.P. Pukhova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and director of the Ivanovo 8 March weaving factory, was in the FRG from 6-13 March at the invitation of the German Communist Party [DKP] Board.

The CPSU delegation was received in Duesseldorf by DKP Chairman H. Mies. During its tour of the country the delegation had meetings with activists of DKP district organizations in northern Bavaria, Hesse and the Ruhr. The Soviet guests participated in measures devoted to International Women's Day--8 March. The CPSU delegation returned home today.

## TIKHONOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRG AMBASSADOR

LD161501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] On 12 March N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received H. G. Wieck, FRG ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. Certain questions of further developing economic cooperation were touched on during the conversation.

SOVIET COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON PROPOSED EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

Brzezinski Mission Failure

ID191416 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Failure of Brzezinski's Mission"]

[Excerpt] News agency reports indicate that the mission of Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, has failed.

As is known, Brzezinski paid two short visits to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, accompanied by Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state and other officials. The Washington POST wrote: The main aim of the visit is to persuade Saudi Arabia and Jordan to back the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This aim has not been fulfilled, because the two states remained loyal to the resolutions of the Baghdad Arab summit. One of these resolutions stipulates that sanctions be taken against the regime of As-Sadat, if the latter signs the separate peace treaty with Israel.

President as-Sadat told television reporters that, despite the Arab world protests, he intends to sign this capitulatory document in Washington this week. Consequently, Cairo has in fact surrendered to all the U.S.-Israeli demands. And even American newspapers cannot now but mention the separate character of the proposed deal.

Saudi Government Statement

ID192222 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 20, TASS--The Government of Saudi Arabia believes lasting peace and security of all Middle East countries can only be achieved given the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem, and the granting of the right to self-determination to the Arab people of Palestine, stated the Saudi Minister of Information Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani. This statement was made after a session of the Saudi Arabian Cabinet which discussed the situation in the Middle East in connection with the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, now in preparation, and the talks the leaders of this country had with U.S. Presidential Assistant for National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski. The minister noted also that any Middle East settlement can only be recognized following its endorsement by the Arab League.

Timoshkin Commentary

ID192347 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "A Document of Capitulation"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, peace be upon you. The document of As-Sadat's capitulation--this is how I describe the Egyptian-Israeli draft treaty which the Egyptian Government has presented to the People's Assembly. So that what I have to say will be more than just words, I would like to pause at the most important provisions of the separate treaty:

At the beginning the treaty says that the two sides have agreed that no [word indistinct] could influence the priority of this treaty over other treaties and agreements. This means that the military terms of the treaty with Israel cancels Egypt's defensive commitments to the Arabs. Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said that the original text of the pact of 1954--namely the joint Arab defense pact--cannot be interpreted in the interest of the priority of this treaty over Egypt's other agreements. But this is not all.

Egypt and Israel have undertaken not to be bound in the future to any commitments that are inconsistent with this treaty, that is, the separate treaty with Israel. And finally, the two parties to the treaty have undertaken not to resort to force or threats and to seek the settlement of differences by peaceful means. This commitment is being undertaken by a country who is the victim of aggression and who alleges that it stands by every Arab country should it be exposed in the future to an aggression by Israel. In other words, As-Sadat, by signing the separate treaty with Israel, removes Egypt completely and finally from the stage of the Arab struggle to eliminate all the consequences of Israeli aggression.

It is only natural, therefore, that Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan should describe the separate draft treaty as very good. In his statement on television, Dayan mentioned another fact which is of great significance--that Israel will keep an important part, from the strategic aspect, of the Sinai Peninsula for 2 years after the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel. For what purpose? Dayan frankly replies [words indistinct] if the Egyptians do not enforce the full normalization of economic and diplomatic relations with Israel and if a revolution takes place in Egypt or the Egyptians were not pleased with the progress of the realization of self-rule, that is, the known self-administration for the West Bank, then we, the Israelis, [word indistinct] will remain in Sinai. Under such a condition we find As-Sadat ready to sign the treaty, possibly as soon as this week.

During his recent meeting with members of the U.S. Congress, President Carter said Egypt met Israel's demand for an extension of the timetable for the elections that will establish Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank. Thus As-Sadat not only refrains from supporting the rights of the Palestinians to their land and state, but he also refrains from the demands [words indistinct] regarding the Palestinians' self-rule. This concession by Egypt means that Israel is being given total freedom actively to continue the process of the colonization of Palestinian territories in the West Bank. The aggressors hasten to benefit from As-Sadat's preparedness to render his services.

Last Thursday Sharon, the minister of agriculture, who is in charge of building Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, said and I quote: As to the Israeli settlers, they can be confident that they will remain forever, not just in the settlements which have been built but also in the settlements that will be built in the future. Commenting on the boisterous demonstrations mounted by the Palestinians to protest the separate treaty, Sharon said: They, the Palestinians, cannot impose their mode of life on us, nor can they determine the future of the region.

On the same day the Israeli Supreme Court passed its sentence in the case of the criminal actions of the army, who opened fire on the demonstrators, stating in effect that the army acted within its jurisdiction. Subsequently, the killers of the peaceful demonstrators were not only acquitted but have for all practical purposes been granted permission to open fire in the future on other peaceful demonstrators.

Finally, gentlemen, I shall mention another aspect connected with the terms of the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel--that it completely fails to mention the Gaza Strip as part of the Palestinian territories within which a state of the Palestinian Arabs should be established.

According to Cairo's official explanation, the permanent borders between Egypt and Israel are the internationally recognized borders established between Egypt and Palestine during the time of the British mandate period and that this will maintain the special status of the Gaza Strip. Does this mean that Cairo has heard of Gaza? [as heard]

After all this how can one describe As-Sadat's startling concessions to Israel's demands and those of its American protectors? Is it not a total, unconditional capitulation? Thank you, peace be upon you.

Treaty U.S. 'Political Weapon'

LD191451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA political commentator S. Kondrashov article under rubric "On Topical Themes": "The President's Trip: Appearance and Reality"]

[Text] What is left after President Carter's hasty trip to Egypt and Israel, which resembled a diplomatic raid? Much official rhetoric about the "cause of peace and fraternity," many compliments which the U.S. President showered on As-Sadat and Begin and which they in their turn paid to the American President. Still more reports and commentaries in which Western journalists, fueling the drama, alternate skepticism with notes of optimism and raise their audience's hopes before dashing them, eventually announcing that a treaty between Egypt and Israel is "closer than ever."

But to turn from appearances to substance, the same old well-known Near East problems remain unsolved after this latest bout of diplomatic activity. No matter how much of a smokescreen is created over the latest secret "compromise proposals" which Carter is supposed to have agreed with As-Sadat and which are supposed to have been approved already by the "intractable" Israeli cabinet, the crux of the matter is unchanged. And the crux is that the American President and his two Near East clients have made one more feverish attempt to carry through the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal--which does not bring an all-embracing just settlement closer but makes it more remote, preserves Israeli captured territory and the other fruits of aggression, despite the fig leaf of "linkage" that As-Sadat is making into such a ballyhoo, and leaves [untouched] the sources of tension and conflicts in the Near East.

By creating a ridiculous clamor and ballyhoo, the political illusionists want to substitute one issue for another "before the public's very eyes." Will Cairo be able to reach agreement with Tel Aviv or not? That is what they are focusing attention on. But this trick, first performed during As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November 1977, has been repeatedly exposed in the last 18 months. The Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty (whatever nuances may result from the continual diplomatic bargaining) is a dangerous deal and a conspiracy which is rejected by the Arab peoples. And there has been no change in this assessment--the main assessment--as a result of President Carter's trip.

Last Tuesday when Carter, having left Jerusalem, landed in Cairo enroute for Washington to present to As-Sadat the latest "compromise proposals," Israeli troops in the West Bank of the Jordan shot Palestinians protesting against the Israeli occupation, Washington's policy and Cairo's capitulation. This was probably the most murderously material, although not diplomatic, commentary on the completion of the presidential-level "shuttle diplomacy."

As is known, the Palestinian question is the core of the Near East conflict. The separate deal, by putting the seal of approval on Israel's expansionism, is prolonging the Arab people of Palestine's tragedy. [paragraph continues]

That is why representatives of the Palestinian resistance movement have condemned President Carter's present mission as resolutely as they condemned the Camp David "framework" for a Near East settlement last September. Judging by reports from Arab capitals, various Arab states--from Syria and Iraq to Jordan and Saudi Arabia--adhere to the same position of criticism and condemnation which they elaborated at the Baghdad conference last fall, soon after Camp David. According to London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES, "Saudi Arabia has warned As-Sadat that it will end all aid to Egypt in the event of a treaty being signed with Israel." In any event, Cairo's political isolation in the Arab world is not only being maintained but is intensifying, and people do not believe in As-Sadat's attempts to feign concern for the Palestinians....

Experiencing a rush of optimism, the Western press predicts that an Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty could be signed soon. Such a treaty is dangerous to the Arab peoples and the cause of peace in the Near East, but Washington sees it as the main political weapon for American penetration and influence in the region where, it is generally considered, U.S. positions have been severely shaken since the "loss of Iran." Under the conditions of an Egyptian-Israeli alliance enshrined in a treaty, the rivalry between Cairo and Tel Aviv for the now-vacant place of "regional policeman" will grow stronger, encouraged, as they expect, by many billions in economic and military aid from across the ocean. Washington is also counting on the "reconciliation" between its two main clients and agents to help create an atmosphere in which it will be easier for the United States to introduce and strengthen its military presence in the Near and Middle East--which now, since the revolution in Iran, is the main concern of American strategists. On the other hand, as New York TIMES observer Gwertzman notes not without reason, "for Egypt and Israel such an American presence will act as cement," reinforcing their alliance in the face of the opposition of other Arab countries.

The near future will show whether the separate deal between Egypt and Israel has moved into the final straight or whether new obstacles and impasses will arise on its path. But no new test of time is needed to understand the essence of this deal and its dangerous orientation.

#### U.S.-ISRAELI NEGOTIATIONS ON ARMS DELIVERIES

LD181910 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 18, TASS--U.S.-Israeli negotiations began here at defence minister level. Harold Brown and Ezer Weizman are discussing the military aspects of the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal and increased American arms deliveries to Israel in the light of the President Carter's promises given the Israeli Government.

Local commentators point out that the general military-strategic situation in the Middle East is also being discussed with a view to drawing Israel still more into the system for the defence of Western interests in the area.

The press admits that during Brown's recent visit to Tel Aviv the United States undertook to ensure Israel's military superiority over the Arabs also in the future, irrespective of the process of Israeli-Egyptian conciliation.

Israel, the commentators note, has set forth the demand, accepted by the American side, that the Arab clients of the USA, particularly Egypt, should not receive American armaments without Tel Aviv's agreement, lest they present a "potential threat to Israel's security".

Weizman presented the Americans with a new list of armaments that Israel would like to receive from Washington in accordance with the U.S. President's promises. The list reportedly includes air-to-air missiles, tanks, F-16 aircraft and other military hardware to the tune of more than 4 billion dollars.

The American press indicates that during the current talks Israel is claiming more than a billion dollars "compensation" for moving the Israeli Airforce base from Sinai to the Negev area.

#### Weizman's Shopping List

LD200115 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World Program" presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister 'Ezer Weizman continued his talks with the American administration in Washington. The topic of discussions is the military aspects of the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, particularly the question of the shipment of American weapons to Israel. Weizman submitted to Washington a new list of weapons which Israel wishes to obtain. These include: missiles, tanks, F-16 aircraft, and other military equipment worth over \$4 billion. These shipments must be achieved within the framework of United States undertaking to guarantee Israel's military supremacy over the Arabs in the future too.

In this connection observers say that the United States has agreed to Israel's demand that it should not offer American weapons to its Arab clients, including Egypt, without Tel Aviv's approval. Cairo itself had frequently stressed to the United States that the weapons it receives from the United States will only be used for the task of the gendarme in the Middle East and Africa. This is what Washington wants--to secure for itself a substitute for the shah's regime in Iran which used to carry out the task of the gendarme. In other words Egypt is being offered, just as was the case of Iran, the use of the American weapons to protect the U.S. imperialist interests in the region. It is common knowledge that this was one of the causes of the eruption of the popular wrath in Iran.

What will the attitude of the Egyptians be towards this? It is clear at any rate that the deal that is being prepared will definitely strengthen the Israeli militarists and consequently Israel's policy of aggression. And at the same time it will make of Egypt an obedient tool of the American strategists and will submit it to calculations which have no connection neither with the question of the establishment of genuine and just peace in the Middle East or with the question of securing the inalienable rights of the Arab countries and peoples.

#### Israeli Defense Minister on U.S. TV

LD192108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

["Around the Separate Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 19 March--Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who is discussing in the U.S. capital the military aspects of the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal, as well as the overall military-strategic situation in the Near East and the question of increasing supplies of U.S. arms to Tel Aviv, has appeared on American television. He expressed confidence that he would succeed in "reaching mutual understanding" with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown on "all problems." Israel, as is known, is trying to get allocations from the United States amounting to \$3.4 billion to build a major military complex in the Negev Desert.

'Ezer Weizman also confirmed that Israel, together with Egypt, is prepared to take on what amounts to the job of America's gendarme in the Near East, and that plans are being drawn up in this region to knock together a new military bloc on an anti-Soviet basis in which Israel would have the dominant role.

Touching upon his meetings in Washington with the Egyptian defense minister, at which the timetable of Israel's "withdrawal" from the Sinai Peninsula was discussed, 'Ezer Weizman said that Israel's "military presence," according to the terms of the prepared deal, would be maintained in most of the captured Arab territories.

The separate deal is drawing widespread indignation in the Arab world, which views it as a betrayal of the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. This indignation was admitted to exist, in particular, by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. I think, he said in a television interview, that the treaty will be subjected to considerable criticism and that we will have to go through a difficult period. Certain difficulties following its signing cannot be discounted.

The United States is strenuously trying to involve other Arab countries in the separate negotiations. That purpose was served by a special trip made by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on national security affairs, to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which, however, to judge from press reports, ended without result.

Despite this, Washington does not intend to stop pressuring Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Thus, speaking on American television, Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned that the United States might "review" the matter of providing aid to those countries, if they "resort to sabotage" of the separate treaty.

#### ADEN MEETING BETWEEN PDRY, YAR CHIEFS OF STAFF

LD191754 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Aden, March 15, TASS--The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic continue the efforts aimed at normalisation of bilateral relations. Another meeting between Chief of the General Staff of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Abu Bakr Bin Husaynun and Chief of the General Staff of the Yemen Arab Republic Ali al-Shayba was held in Aden. Both sides emphasized their striving to remove tensions in relations between the two countries, to insure peace and security in the area.

Ali al-Shayba was received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. Questions of normalisation of relations between the two Yemeni states were discussed.

It was also announced here that flights of planes of civilian aviation are being resumed and telephone communication between the capitals of the two countries is being restored. It is reported that overland communication will be resumed shortly.

Beirut, March 19, TASS--The peaceful dialogue between the two states meets the interests of our peoples, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen said in an interview with the Lebanese Weekly AL-HURRIYAH.

He also condemned interference of imperialist forces and Arab reaction in the internal affairs of the Yemeni people. The Democratic Yemen, he stressed, remains loyal to the policy of non-interference in internal affairs of other states, to the principles of goodneighbourliness and mutual respect of state sovereignty.

IZVESTIYA LAUDS USSR AID TO IRAQ ON AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY

LD200959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[R. Moseyev article: "USSR-Iraq: Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Iraq falls on 16 March. The agreement was concluded soon after the victory of the 1958 people's revolution, which put an end to the monarchy and imperialist domination in Iraq forever. As Iraqi leaders have since noted repeatedly, this important document made a great contribution to the cause of strengthening the country's national independence. The agreement served to strengthen Iraq's friendly relations with the Soviet Union, which in accordance with that document took on commitments to give the Iraqi people assistance in creating a whole series of major enterprises in various spheres of the national economy.

Iraq today is reminiscent of a giant construction site. Overcoming the long backwardness of a colonial past, the country is developing rapidly and advancing along the path of socio-economic progress. In many places which were once arid wilderness, modern plant and factory buildings are now growing up and agricultural cooperative and state farm premises are being erected. The changes are particularly notable in the oil-extracting and oil-refining industry, which forms the basis of the country's economy. Iraq was one of the first oil-producing countries to establish full state control of this important natural wealth, and it now uses the greater part of the resources obtained from exporting "black gold" to consolidate its economic self-sufficiency.

The oilfields of Northern Rumaylah, in the south of the country, have become a symbol of the independent development of Iraq's oil industry. These promising deposits were prospected and commissioned thanks to the Soviet Union's assistance. Their planned capacity totals 42 million tons of oil per year.

The forms of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation are diverse and are of a stable, mutually advantageous nature. It is no accident that in speaking of the republic's economic achievements in past years the Iraqis invariably note the positive role played by friendship between the two peoples in advancing their country along the path of social and economic progress. Thus with the USSR's assistance electrotechnical, machinebuilding, pharmaceutical and certain other sectors of industry in Iraq have been practically created from scratch. In all more than 100 important economic projects have been or are being erected here with the assistance of Soviet organizations. Among them are the Baghdad electrotechnical plant, the cotton textiles combine in Al-Kut, a number of thermal power stations, including the country's biggest, in An-Nasiriyah, grain elevators, and academic centers in the capital and certain other cities. Iraqis call the construction of the Tharthar-Euphrates Canal one of the most vital examples of our countries' fruitful cooperation. [paragraph continues]

When construction is completed it will be one of the world's biggest irrigation installations, intended to finally end the threat of flooding in the Tigris Valley and to supplement the water supply in the country's other river artery--the Euphrates. "At the same time," as Baghdad's TARIQ ASH-SHA'B newspaper wrote recently, "the Tharthar project is not only an irrigation complex. It is a symbol of friendship between the USSR and Iraq and at the same time an outstanding economic experiment which will strengthen the republic's state sector still more."

Iraq's successes along the path of socioeconomic transformations help to strengthen the international prestige of the republic, which adheres firmly to an anti-imperialist course in the world arena.

An important landmark in relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq was the signing in Baghdad in April 1972 of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. This document reflected the high level of mutual relations between the two states and gave impetus to the further development of friendly cooperation between them on the basis of mutual respect and solidarity in the struggle against imperialist policy and for peace, freedom and the people's independence.

...Twenty years is not long in the life of a country whose history has its roots in the depths of time. However, in the years which have passed since the signing of the first Soviet-Iraqi agreement, the Iraqi people, building a new life, have become clearly convinced of the invaluable benefit brought by cooperation with the Soviet Union, based on the principles of equality and noninterference.

#### IRAN TO REVIEW MILITARY AGREEMENTS, CITES IRAQI OVERTURE

LD191425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tehran, 14 March--Following Iran's withdrawal from the aggressive CENTO bloc, Gen A. Madani, Iranian minister of national defense, has announced that his government is reviewing all military agreements and contracts with foreign countries. These agreements concluded by the old regime, he said, drained Iran's national treasury.

Iranian newspapers have published a message sent by Iraqi Foreign Minister S. Hammadi to Iran's foreign minister in connection with Iran's withdrawal from the aggressive CENTO bloc. The message evaluates highly the Iranian Government's desire to pursue an independent foreign policy.

PRC'S SUPPORT FOR RHODESIA CONDEMNED

LD192050 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

["Focus on Rhodesia" program: Aleksandr Fedorov replies to letter from Rhodesian listener John (Storr)]

[Text] John (Storr) says that soon Europeans in Rhodesia will stop listening to Radio Moscow because it continues calling the Rhodesian Government the racist Smith regime. John (Storr) refers to the changes that have taken place in the country in the past year. Those who wish it well view Rhodesia in another light, John (Storr) says. He points to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [XINHUA], whose reports about Rhodesia have become more favorable. The agency now calls the Rhodesian Cabinet the Salisbury authorities. We are answering John (Storr) not for the purpose of defending the views of Radio Moscow. The words which anger Mr (Storr) continue to be used in the countries that condemn the oppression of Africans in Rhodesia. Besides, John (Storr's) letter points to the reorientation of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, which is the mouthpiece of the Beijing leadership.

Indeed, Beijing now calls the Smith regime the authorities, but this isn't surprising if one recalls the history of Sino-Rhodesian relations. The former assistant prime minister, Sutton-Pryce, now declared dissident, has said that some day the world will be surprised to learn about the scope of trade between Rhodesia and Beijing in the hard times of economic sanctions. The world hasn't learned about this scope yet but it knows that Beijing buys in Rhodesia chromium for military purposes and provides its security forces with machine guns and ammunition and civilians with washing machines, fabrics and even locks. Last year the Association of Rhodesian Industrialists issued an appeal to encourage cooperation with China because it helped to survive at a time when the Rhodesian economy was experiencing a severe crisis.

To camouflage these relations the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY periodically attacks the Smith regime. In the meantime the United States President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Hua Guofeng of Beijing were conferring, according to the American journalists Novak and Evans, how to exert pressure on the Patriotic Front to make it recognize the so-called Executive Council. And only after the Front's unambiguous reaction to this blackmail the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY began to apparently approve the activity of Smith and his African collaborationists. So this is the story of Beijing's reorientation towards the Salisbury authorities.

One can easily understand the joy of those who hoped that Smith's trick with the Executive Council will help to preserve the old practices. Beijing's favor, however, is hardly in the interests of the Europeans themselves. Let us refer to the recently retired commander in chief of the Rhodesian Army, John Hickman, who said at a conference of parties opposed to the ruling Rhodesian front that Rhodesia was adopting not only Chinese machine guns but also Chinese tactics of war against its neighbors, the tactics leading to bloodshed which could be avoided if talks had been held with the guerrillas instead of blindly following Beijing's methods. This is the opinion of a man who for a long time worked out the regime's policy together with Smith. But it isn't necessary to be a general or a politician to come to such a conclusion.

It is common knowledge that Beijing gives preference to one of the council members, Sithole. Therefore, Sithole has more chances than anybody else to gain a big victory at the forthcoming April elections. But in the past year the population has had a chance to see that Sithole's mind is not on reforms but on how to preserve his post and how to pay Beijing for its support. It is clear that the African population won't stop its struggle for freedom.

This means new victims and fresh economic setbacks. Here is just one recent example: Beijing's support for Savimbi in Angola did a lot of harm to the Angolan people but couldn't stop the inevitable--their gaining of freedom. However, Beijing's hegemonistic policy and support for the tribal groups didn't change. Recent events can give grounds to presume what may happen tomorrow.

## RHODESIAN SITUATION PRIOR TO 'GENERAL ELECTIONS' VIEWED

## Manpower Shortage in Rhodesian Army

LD191224 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, March 19, TASS--The position of the racist Smith regime is so shaky that the Salisbury authorities are in a hurry to call up for service in the army practically the entire white male population of Rhodesia. Even persons at the age of 50-60 are to be mobilized. An exception will be made, as a spokesman for the regime said the other day, only for those who can no longer keep a rifle in their hands, or who hold important economic posts in the state. At present, the entire male population of Rhodesia capable of fighting is under arms. All of these emergency measures are taken by the Rhodesian racists on the eve of the so-called "general elections to the new Parliament," whose aim is to create a semblance of turning over power to an African majority, but as a matter of fact--to corrupt African puppets.

But the situation in the country is now developing not in favour of the Smith clique. The Patriotic Front heading the liberation movement of the Zimbabwe people against racists has stepped up the armed struggle, whose flames have already engulfed a greater part of Rhodesia's territory. The patriots have recently destroyed in the very heart of the racist state--Salisbury--a major oil reservoir belonging to U.S. and British monopolies, hit hard on the regime's military and economic installations and its communications.

As a result, the authorities were for the first time forced to clamp down a curfew on a district in Salisbury and to ban driving cars through main highways without armed protection. As racist chief Smith admitted, the army and police cannot keep in their hands many areas of the country. An even more frank admission was made by a high-ranking racist, who declared that the regime is unable to win this war.

## Workers' Conditions

LD170658 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[A. Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] African workers in factories and mines and those who perform other menial tasks represent a large group of people in Zimbabwe, a total of almost 1 million people. We must be aware, however, that they are the most oppressed people in Rhodesia. For example, a general worker earns \$10 a month. Even those who earn a little above this figure still do not have enough to feed and to clothe their families. All these workers experience the same hardships.

Rhodesia grows the best variety of tobacco in the world. There is also corn, as well as minerals which are in great demand everywhere.

The black workers are responsible for the mining of copper, chrome and other valuable minerals, all of which have brought enormous wealth to the country. But who reaps these riches? These include the rich Lonrho Tobacco Company, Anglo-American and other companies of the Western world. The wealthy groups inside and outside the country are working together to oppress the African workers so that the wealth of the nation remains in the hands of the few whites. These whites are supported by a rebellious regime, with its harsh law courts, cruel police and armed forces that murder many innocent black people. Also black workers' organizations, or other forms of pressure groups, are said to be unlawful. No African is allowed to air his political views in public. Anyone who makes a statement is arrested and thrown into prison.

Over the past 20 years the African workers have come out in opposition against this discrimination, in spite of the oppressive laws designed to prevent this. A big protest demonstration took place in Bulawayo in 1961; a similar demonstration in Salisbury occurred in 1962. The workers went on strike in 1972 in the town of Wankie. Train drivers and their assistants refused to go to work in 1974. In 1978 3,000 workers at the Mangula mine said they opposed the rule of the racist regime and consequently went on strike. They demanded higher wages, better industrial laws and an end to racial discrimination in the whole country. But the racist administration replied with violence and killed many innocent people. All these protests, however, pointed the way to an all-out struggle against a racist regime. The workers demanded some organization that would spearhead their fight against their racist oppressors. Consequently, such an organization was born--formed to help the people fight for the liberation of Zimbabwe. This was the African National Congress of Zimbabwe. Later on, this organization was renamed the National Democratic Party and today it is called ZAPU, The Zimbabwe African People's Union. This organization is going ahead in its fight against the government of racist oppressors so that there will be progress in the people's welfare, education, employment and health, and protection of the rights of the workers of Zimbabwe in their everyday life so that the people of Zimbabwe can live happily.

#### MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT SCORES RHODESIAN AGGRESSION

LD191638 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, March 19, TASS--President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel condemned the racist Rhodesian regime which continues aggressive actions against Mozambique and other "front-line" states. He said aggressive sorties of the Rhodesian military are part of the coordinated plan of imperialist circles. The aim of this plan is to make independent countries, Rhodesia's neighbours, to give up active support of the Zimbabwe patriots' liberation struggle. President Samora Machel expressed the confidence that the Zimbabwe people will achieve genuine independence and will put an end to racial oppression.

#### ANGOLAN ARMED FORCES CONDEMN S. AFRICAN AGGRESSION

LD161948 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, March 16, TASS--In connection with the unceasing armed provocations by the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia against the People's Republic of Angola the general staff of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) made a statement saying that the country's armed forces will not remain indifferent to the continuing acts of aggression. The document notes that on instructions of Washington, London and other Western powers the Pretoria racists strive to create a pretext for carrying out a new plan of imperialist aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The FAPLA general staff declares that no actions by the imperialists can prevent the heroic people of Angola from fulfilling its sacred internationalist duty in respect of the struggling peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Imperialism and its lackeys will not succeed in breaking the firm will of the Angolan people that is resolutely upholding the freedom and territorial integrity of its motherland and the socialist choice of its road of development.

## SWAPO'S NUJOMA SPEAKS ON NAMIBIAN SITUATION

LD161854 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Monrovia, March 16, TASS--The ultimate victory of the fighters for the freedom of Namibia is close and inevitable, it was stated here by the president of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma. He urged the racist regime in Pretoria to obey the decisions of the United Nations Organisation and withdraw the South African troops from the territory unlawfully occupied by them. Addressing a press conference, Sam Nujoma said that he had come to Liberia to inform its leaders and people about the successes of the national-liberation struggle in Namibia and to secure their support.

## USSR-CONGO MEETING ON RELATIONS REPORTED

LD170535 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, March 16, TASS--The Deputy Chairman of the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples J. Elenga, highly assessed the role of the USSR in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for the socio-economic progress of developing countries. He was speaking here at the jubilee meeting of public representatives of the People's Republic of Congo, devoted to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo, marked today. The Soviet Union, Elenga stressed, has (always come?) out on the side of the peoples struggling for their liberation.

He reiterated the Congolese working people's resolve to follow the path of building a socialist society and continue its support to the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the RSA in their courageous struggle against colonialism and racism.

The jubilee meeting was attended by the foreign minister of the Republic, T. Obenga.

LD182058 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

A report for the Central Committee was made by General Secretary of the Dominican Communist Party Narciso Isa Conde. The 35 years of the Dominican Communists' participation in the international communist and working-class movement has seen the party's firm and unbreakable friendship with the CPSU and other parties upholding revolutionary principles and waging struggle for peace and social progress, he stated. Nothing can make us abandon the fraternal parties and movements fighting against imperialism, for the triumph of socialist ideals.

Narciso Isa Conde described as a Trojan horse the Chinese leadership, which had finally discarded its revolutionary mask and has descended into the camp of most rabid reactionaries. The Beijing leaders' treacherous face has been most strikingly bared in the criminal armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which followed the toppling of Beijing's stooge--the bloody dictatorship of Pol Pot--Ieng Sary in Kampuchea, he said. Together with all the world's progressive forces, the Dominican Communists pledge solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle and express confidence in its victory over the invaders.

Describing the political situation in the Dominican Republic, the speaker pointed out that the government which came to power towards the end of last year has failed to honour its commitments regarding the democratisation of life in the country. Political rights and trade union freedoms are still stifled. The reforms carried out in recent months play into the hand of the big bourgeoisie. The Dominican Communists, Narciso Isa Conde stated, will go on firmly defending the people's interests, coming out resolutely against the domination of multinational monopolies and foreign capital, for pursuing a sovereign and independent foreign-policy line.

Congress delegates began a debate on the report of the party's Central Committee. They will then adopt the programme and rules of the party and will elect its leading bodies.

Delegations from the communist and workers parties of a number of socialist countries, invited to attend the congress, were not permitted to enter the country by the Dominican authorities. This anti-democratic step aroused strong protests from communists and all progressives in the country.

KUZNETSOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM LATIN AMERICA

ID200529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0305 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The USSR delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, returned home on 19 March.

III. 20 Mar 79

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

It had been taking part in the ceremonies of handing over presidential power in Venezuela and Brazil.

SANDINISTA LEADER CITES U.S. 'PLAN' FOR NICARAGUA

LD191401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The Day Worldwide" feature prepared by V. Tarasov:  
"Washington's Gambit"]

[Text] "THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION IS PLANNING TO REMOVE THE DICTATOR SOMOZA FROM POWER IN NICARAGUA WHILE LEAVING UNTOUCHED THE ANTIPOPULAR REGIME CREATED AND NURTURED BY HIM," E. Cardenal, representative of the Sandino National Liberation Front, has declared.

Speaking at a press conference in New York, he told of the military operation codenamed "Second Checkmate" [mat vtoromu korolyu] which is being prepared on Washington's instructions and will be carried out by the National Guard and a section of the Costa Rican Civil Guard. THE MAIN AIM OF THE OPERATION, BESIDES OUSTING SOMOZA, IS TO STRIKE A BLOW AGAINST NICARAGUAN PATRIOTS SO AS TO ROUT THEIR ARMED MOVEMENT.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO PELSHE, KOSYGIN IN KREMLIN

Brezhnev Speech

LD191346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee; and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers with lofty awards of the homeland in the Kremlin today.

Present in the hall were: Comrades Andropov, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Gorbachev, as well as Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech at the presentation ceremony.

He said: Dear Aleksey Nikolayevich, dear Arvid Yanovich, it gives me great pleasure to present to you, our old friends and comrades in the Politburo of the Central Committee, these lofty awards of the homeland. I have been entrusted to present the second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal and the Order of Lenin to Arvid Yanovich Pelshe. Arvid Yanovich is one of the wonderful representatives of the Bolshevik guard. He participated directly in the Great October Socialist Revolution and has been in the ranks of communists for 60 years now. To whatever post the party sent Arvid Yanovich, he always and everywhere gave all his energy to serve the great ideals of communism.

As head of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, Arvid Yanovich makes a great contribution to the constant work on observing the norms of party ethics and securing the purity of party ranks.

Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin has been honored with the Order of the October Revolution. In 1919, as a 15-year-old youth, Aleksey Nikolayevich joined the ranks of the Red Army as a volunteer. This determined his path in life as an active fighter for the creation of the world's first socialist society. Back in the prewar years he was already a member of the government, and when the war started Aleksey Nikolayevich did much to make the homefront the workshop for our victories.

Since 1964, Aleksey Nikolayevich has been head of the Council of Ministers, where the threads of the country's economic management are gathered together. The growth of our economy depends largely on the well organized, creative work of the government, as does the raising of the material well-being of the working people. The role of the chairman of the Council of Ministers in organizing all this work, is great.

I congratulate you, Aleksey Nikolayevich, and you, Arvid Yanovich, with all my heart on your well deserved awards of the homeland and wish you good health and great successes in your responsible work.

## Pelshe, Kosygin Replies

LD191538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee; and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with lofty awards of the homeland in the Kremlin today. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech at the presentation ceremony. Arvid Yanovich Pelshe made a reply speech. He said:

Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades, allow me to express with all my heart sincere gratitude and deep appreciation for such a high-ranking award to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. The greetings from the party Central Committee and your warm words, dear Leonid Ilich, addressed to me, evoke in me great emotion, which I think it is possible to understand. None of us is without emotions.

When the fulfillment of one's party duty, labor and its recognition, especially in the form of a high-ranking award, are at issue, there springs to mind not that which is one's own and is personal nor what one has done and is doing, but primarily the historical achievements of our glorious Communist Party. This is why I completely attribute the high honor bestowed upon me to the great Leninist party. It rears us communists and all the working people in the spirit of devotion to communism, steadfastness and fearlessness in the struggle for the cause of the working class.

I am happy, Comrade Pelshe went on, that from my youth fate linked me with the heroic working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, which is placing its trust in me by entrusting me to fulfill its responsible tasks and fighting and working for the welfare of the people. It helped me go through the revolutionary university which filled my life with the most profound content, which is incomparable: the knowledge of the great truth of the all-triumphant ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the life-giving force of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and the friendship and brotherhood of our country's nations.

There is not greater happiness than that of fighting for these ideals and working tirelessly for the sake of their triumph.

The true academy of great party spirit in the style of Lenin and friendly collective work, Comrade Pelshe went on, were for me the years spent as a member of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by you, dear Leonid Ilich, the acknowledged leader of our party and state, a true Leninist and a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement. In the struggle for communism and the lively creativity of the masses we all find a never-ending source of inspiration and energy and the aspiration to work even better and justify with honor the great trust placed in us.

I would like to think, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe went on, that the award with which I have been honored reflects the assessment of the contribution of all those who work in the field of party control in the interests of strengthening party and state discipline and increasing fastidiousness, responsibility and organization.

I am convinced that, not content with our successes and soberly assessing the results of our activity, all of us, party workers and activists, will work so that party control acquires increasingly perfect forms, becomes increasingly effective and increasingly fully meets the tasks set out at the 25th CPSU Congress, the following party Central Committee plenums, and the theses and conclusions contained in the works and speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Once again, a great and sincere thank-you, dear comrades, for the high-ranking award of the homeland, for the attention paid me and for the good wishes.

Then Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin spoke. He said:

Dear comrades, I heartily thank the Central Committee of our Communist Party, its Politburo, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for the great attention which they paid to my 75th anniversary and for the warm words in the greetings sent to me concerning the award of the Order of the October Revolution.

I am deeply appreciative of dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for everything he said about my work and anniversary and for his friendly and wise words.

More than anything I value the confidence of our party and its Central Committee and the confidence of the Soviet people. I pledge to do everything in my power to implement the party's Leninist course, and to realize the tasks set by its 25th congress for strengthening our socialist state's political and economic might.

Many thanks.

Those party and state figures present at the presentation cordially congratulated the award recipients and wished them good health and fruitful work for the benefit of the Soviet people and the socialist homeland.

#### ATHEIST EDUCATION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE MUST BE IMPROVED

LD191111 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 March 1979 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word report by correspondent V. Panov on the accounts given of a Komsomol meeting in Volynskaya Oblast "on the state of measures to further improve work on young people's atheist education" by some of the participants. They cite individual instances of Komsomol members' being brought to task for going to church and note that, while the meeting revealed progress achieved in atheist education measures, the oblast's Komsomol organizations are still "not using every opportunity" and religious observance persists among young people. They urge young atheist propaganda workers not to be daunted by difficulties.

## LATVIA'S RUBEN VIEWS REASONS FOR LAGS IN GROUP &amp; OUTPUT

LD191025 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 March 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Yu. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, entitled "Deep-Lying Reserves." The article is on consumer goods output, which accounts for almost half of Latvia's total industrial output. He cites a number of reasons why the development of Group B industries is being retarded, including railroad transport difficulties, slow construction work and also organizational difficulties hampering the introduction of production specialization. Ruben notes that industry can better satisfy the public's requirements if there are better links and feedback between manufacturing enterprises and trade establishments. Monthly statistical reports are now compiled, which helps in this matter. At the end of his article he stresses the role that local soviets can play in influencing the development of consumer goods production.

## 2 MILLION KILOWATT POWER GENERATOR TO BE MANUFACTURED

LD170352 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, March 16, TASS--A two-million kilowatt power generating set is to be manufactured in the Soviet Union in the next few years, a TASS correspondent was told by Garriy Khutoretskiy. The designer of the 1,200 thousand turbine generator set manufactured by the Soviet Elektrosila firm in Leningrad bases his statement of the results of trials of this biggest power machine. The upper limit of its potential is 1,400 thousand kilowatts. It was established in the course of trials, in particular that the load arising in the operation of the generator is considerably smaller than the expected one. This has convinced Soviet experts of the necessity to start projecting a machine of greater generating capacity.

Garriy Khutoretskiy pointed out that the trend towards increasing the unit capacity of power machines has become manifest in the Soviet Union. The operation of such machines of enormous generating capacity is cost saving. The trials of the 1,200 thousand kilowatt generator lasted almost two years. Now the machine has been shipped to the thermal power plant near the town of Kostroma (in the centre of the European part of the USSR).

## BRIEFS

LASER ENGINE--Moscow, March 15, TASS--Laser has found many uses in practically any fields of science and technology. But specialists of the Lebedev Research Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, have suggested one more original use for quantum generator. They designed a laser engine. In a piston engine, every position of hot gases which set the piston into motion, is used many times. Then follows a polluting exhaust into the atmosphere. In a light-beam engine, gases are heated by a laser beam which is outside the engine. Gas, which is instantly heated by a lightbeam, expands and pushes the piston, after which it goes to a heat exchanger where it cools off and then returns to the combustion chamber. There is still a lot of work to be done to improve the light-beam engine and it is so far hard to say exactly where such an engine could be used, writes the Journal NAUKA I ZHIZN. What is important, however, is the possibility of developing such an engine which does not pollute the atmosphere. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD]

## NEW EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN Salyut-6 ORBITAL STATION

LD191718 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 19. TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The third week of Vladimir Lyakhov's and Valeriy Ryumin's work on board the Salyut-6 orbital station has been completed. The crew of the orbital complex are finalising the unloading of the Progress-5 ferry craft. Containers with foodstuffs, water, regenerators of the life-support systems, additional equipment and apparatus have been transferred to the station and installed in their prescribed places.

Simultaneously with the unloading, the cosmonauts are doing the necessary repair and restoration work. In the station's transfer compartment the crew dismantled the electric heating furnace Kristall on which more than 40 experiments of the space study of materials had been performed. It was replaced by the new installation Kristall which has been improved with due regard for the experience in the long operation in weightless conditions. On the station's control desk the cosmonauts installed a new command-signal device and an onboard clock. One of the control panels of scientific instrumentation was replaced, too.

A natural reduction in the capacity of electric power sources occurs during a sustained active functioning of the station. This is why for the purpose of restoring the parameters of the power system, the crew plugged in an additional unit of chemical batteries brought by the Progress-5 spacecraft. Installed in the work compartment were new sensors of the Signal system the purpose of which is to detect minimum admixtures of carbon monoxide in the station's quarters.

In the course of the day Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin do physical exercises on the bicycle ergometer and the training facility, and monitor the biological experiments which are being conducted on board the orbital complex. The cosmonauts are feeling well. The work in the near-earth orbit is going on.

## SCIENTISTS DRILL ANTARCTIC ICECAP IN CLIMATE RESEARCH

LD200849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A column of ice core extracted from a test bore at the Pionerskaya Antarctic station will chronicle the climate of the planet's southern hemisphere over 2,500 years. A 130-meter bore was drilled with the aid of a thermal drilling device by the members of an expedition into the continent's interior by tracked sledge and trailer. The glaciologists carefully stored away their trophy, which is to be analyzed to recreate Antarctica's remote past in terms of its thermal and ice balance and atmospheric composition.

Reporting this work to Leningrad by radio, the leaders of the 24th Soviet Antarctic expedition announced that the scientific programs of three tracked sledge and trailer expeditions deep into the "white continent" had been completely fulfilled. The polar scientists conducted a cycle of important observations of the earth's magnetic field at the so-called "S" dome in the region of the south geomagnetic pole and carried out snow surveys along the Mirnyy-Komsomolskaya route. Under the never-setting sun of the brief Antarctic summer, the all-purpose vehicles and trailers traveled across over 7,000 km of ice desert.